# nbay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1926 ONE ANNA



RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



# C. P. CEMENT

## "SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

## FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

*APPLY TO:*

**Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,**

70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.


**BANKING**

ABAD BANK LTD.

STABLISHED 1865.

to the P. and O. Banking rporation, Limited.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| nd Subscribed | |
| ..... | 40,60,000 |
| Up ..... | 35,50,000 |
| ..... | 44,50,000 |

Office: CALCUTTA.
es and Sub-Agencies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fyzabad | Moradabad |
| Gorakhpur | Mussoorie |
| Hapur | Muttra |
| Hathras | Nagpur |
| Jhansi | Naini Tal |
| Jubbulpore | Patna |
| Lahore | Rae Bareli |
| Aminabad Park | Raipur |
| Lucknow | Rangoon |
| Lucknow City | Shahjahanpur |
| Lyallpur | Sitapur |
| Meerut | |

RESPONDENTS.

ipal towns throughout I

ON BANKERS:

Banking Corporation

Provincial Bank Ltd.

ENT ACCOUNTS.

f charge.

ED DEPOSITS.

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be ascertained on

BANK DEPOSI

ceived. Copy of rules can application.

aper and other securities sold the custody thereof interest and dividends

Credits granted.

s of any circle, Cheque received for credit in count free of charge.

ss of every description

ay be had on application and at any of the

th

your
aying body

RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

**Atank Nigrah Pills.**

*Particulars from*

**ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY**

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

**BANKING**

MPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

OMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
adhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

EPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, the aggregate may be deposited in any year from 1st January to 31st Decem-Accounts may be opened in the names wo or more persons and the balance made able to one or more of them, or to the ivor or survivors.

ITHDRAWALS may be made at any but not oftener than once in a week. osits and withdrawals may be made by by depositors not residing in the town the account is kept. Accounts may ransferred to any other Office of the free of charge.

PECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

n the balance of an account reaches ,000, the depositor may transfer the or any portion in multiples of 000 to a Special Savings Bank De-Account subject to three months' of withdrawal.

REST is allowed at the rate of three alf per cent. per annum on the mini-onthly balances not exceeding Rs. ordinary Savings Bank accounts te rate of three and a half per cent. on the daily balances of the vings Bank Deposit Accounts.

the Rules can be obtained on at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,

Passengers of Credit are issued available upon board P. and O British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Steamers, at Ports of call at that of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Cap | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 200,000 |
| Reserved Liability of Shareholders | £1,000,000 |

BOARDE DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskel Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leghwood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Won Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqi, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Casson, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

I. C. Sir

**BANKING.**

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 | 30,84,370 |
| Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 | 25,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hoshiarpur | Multan City |
| Allahabad | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montgomery |
| Amritsar | | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Amballa City | Jullundur | |
| Amballa Cant. | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Peshawar Cant. |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Patiala |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Jhang (Maghiana). | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot City. |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | Srinagar |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of quotations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,00,000
ISSUED & PAID UP CAPITAL Rs. 39,90,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED SHORT DEPOSITS received ascertained on application.

terest allowed at twice a week.

**INSURANCE.**

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)

BONUS DOUBLED

INTERIM BONUS OF
Rs. 10 Per Annum Per Rs. 1000 Assured
ON WITH PROFIT POLICIES
BECOMING CLAIMS IN 1926.

*Head Office 214, Hornby Road, Bombay.* ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co, *Manag*

**BANKING**

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane — — — FORT, BOMBAY
*Branches*:—GIRGAUM MANDVI and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

ON DAILY BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sal

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH. D.
*Managing Director*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 78,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

Deposit one year or for interest which tion. d on

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,0 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,0 |
| Reserve Fund | 86,590,0 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kobe | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | London | San Francis |
| Calcutta | Los Angelos | Samarang |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Singapore |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shimonosaki |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostoc |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

L. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 208.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

**HALF ANNA**

**PER WORD.**

**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED by European firm experienced SALESMAN. Applications together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to Box No. 1313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26363

WANTED—AGENT on Commission in every City. Apply for terms. CALCUTTA HORN MFG. CO., Bombay 4.
A 26275

WANTED.—A HEAD MASTER for a High School at Delhi, strong in English, preferably a Jain, pay Rs. 125-10-200. Apply with testimonials Box No. 1312, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2943

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at Specially Reduced Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Church Gate Street.
A R2937

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala (Punjab.)
A R2840

## HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Factory or Godown big plot with sheds, Electric Power and Light installation on Lamington Road. Sunderdas Saw Mills, opposite Reay Road Station.
C R2935

ADENWALLA BUILDING, New Queen's Road side, FLAT, open on all sides with Sea View and airy. Apply OWNER within.
C R2932

TO LET for Hindu Family, Independent Upper Floor of three rooms, spacious Gallery with fittings. Few minutes from Station. Rent Rs. 45. Apply G. A. KULKARNI, 218 Khar Model Suburb.
C R2941

TO BE LET—Eruchshaw Building opposite Cox Co., Hornby Road, latest Electric Fittings Minton tiled. 6,200 ft. each floor space for big offices or partitioned rooms. Apply DR. ERUCHSHAW J. HAKIM, above Mitsui Bank, Hornby Road.
C R2955

TO BE LET—At reasonable rent, the BLOCKS, ROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to K. T. ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R2[illegible]

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Big IRON SHED for Workshop, Motor Garage, Godown at Grant Road, near tram terminus at New Fish Market, near West End Bar. Alterations will be made according to tenant's wishes. Apply DR. ERUCHSHAW HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R2955A

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE BEGUM NURSERY.—Nurserymen and dealers in Plantes of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.
F

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,**

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TRADE DIRECTORY, contains Addresses of Manufacturers, business men (Foreign and India) Rs. 5/-. D. R. POSTWALA, Surat.
L R2952

## MATRIMONIAL.

A MIDDLE AGED, childless, Gujrati Bania, widower, Pleader by profession, having a very decent income, desires to marry a suitable high caste Gujrati Hindu girl. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 1306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2922

## PHOTOGRAPHY

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for loss of unaccepted [illegible] every [illegible] return [illegible]

## MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—VERTICAL BOILER, about 3 H.P., a Steam-jacketed crutcher and apparatus for Chemical Laboratory. Apply Box No. 1314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2957

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

## PROFESSION.

"SPECIFIC FOR PERPETUAL YOUTH"—Gives life-long youth, health, vigour, Energy, Vitality, Virility and rosy face. AVOIDS OLDAGE, looks younger. Price Rs. 7-8, month's use. Guaranteed under BANK-CHEQUE accompanied. RS. 500 DEPOSITED. Price refunded. Cash cheque, if not satisfied BANK-CHEQUE SYSTEM, LAHORE. 25 years standing, "SPECIFIC FOR FEMALE'S DISEASES", Price Rs. 3. Certificate-cured my wife's SIX YEARS PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR menstrual complaints, constipation, indigestion, paleness, wind, headache, palpitation, general debility and sterility. WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES HAD FAILED. (Ibrahimbeg, Inspector, Pyagpur, U. P.).

"PLAGUE SPECIFICS."

Price Rs. 4. (Preventive 1/- Dozen 10/- and curative 3/- 4 Boxes 10/-). 25 years standing. 1,000 CERTIFICATES. 250 PATIENTS CURED, Bisnathsing, Sultanpur. (3) "SPECIFIC FOR SAFE DELIVERY", Price Rs. 2. CHILD-BIRTH made easy and speedy WITHOUT PAINS. USE AND SAVE TWO LIVES. CERTIFICATE—within 10 minutes both children came out safely. Nihalchand Banker, Karnale, Punjab. Address: MADANGOPAL COMPANY, LAHORE.
P R2953

ADVICE in Disease, also in Cotton, Share Markets, Tuitions in Commercial Astrology and Numerology, HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R2958

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah.)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 135 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerier Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 81223
N

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9 Rs 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Keyboard). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay
N

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS: Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New
Corona Improved Model
L.C. Smith Rs. 95
Woodstock fiscap
No. 9

## TRADE ANNOUNCE

FAMOUS SWADESHI SUGARS.—Belapur S[illegible] used in many TEMPLES i[illegible] GEST TEMPLES of BOMB[illegible] JUNAGADH KATHIAWA[illegible] dus (even those having any[illegible] being worshippers of the [illegible] use these Sugars safely. K[illegible] apply Messrs. MOOLCHAN[illegible] RAMCHAND Building, 2n[illegible] Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, [illegible] Bombay 2. Belapur Sugar[illegible] from Messrs. TULSIDASS [illegible] Sugar Merchants of INDI[illegible] only Bhat Bazar, Mandvi Bomb[illegible]
T

**THE GWALIO[illegible]**

**SUN BRAND**

**PORTLAND CEM[illegible]**

Surpasses all the require[illegible] the British Standard Sp[illegible] and is certified by Govern[illegible] House, Alipore to be cem[illegible] high order and recomm[illegible] all classes of work. All[illegible] and orders will have ou[illegible] attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUI[illegible]
Hornby Road, Fort, B[illegible]
Tel. No. 21986.

## PUBLIC NOT[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AN[illegible] MENTS, Legal [illegible] Notifications are Publishe[illegible] columns at the followin[illegible]

Inch

1st Insertion .....
2nd Insertion .....
3rd Insertion .....
4th and Subsequent Insertions .....

Mofussil advertisers a[illegible] to send remittance[illegible] and state clearly, w[illegible] wish to insert their ad[illegible] in these columns or in[illegible] fied short advertisem[illegible]

## NOTIC[illegible]

THE PUBLIC ARE [illegible]ORD that during the Viceregal visit o following areas and roads will CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes on the [illegible]s a during the hours mentioned:—

FRIDAY, 2nd [illegible]pril, 1926.

INSPECTION OF T[illegible] BAY RECLAMATN.

Kennedy Sea Face fr[illegible] Cowpatty to Cuffe Parade from 4-30 [illegible]. t[illegible] 6.30 p.m.

N.B.—This area will [illegible] closed to pedestrian traffic as well.

SATURDAY, 3rd [illegible]pril, 1926.

DEPARTURE OF H. E[illegible]RD READING.

FROM 3.15 P.M. UNT[illegible] AFTER THE PROCESSION H[illegible] PASSED.

Mayo Road,
Waudby Road,
Bori Bunder,
Hornby Road (So) from Bori Bunder,
Esplanade Road [illegible]n its junction with Hornby R[illegible] to Apollo Pier Road,
Apollo Pier Road,
Apollo Bunder.

This order is made und[illegible] the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

I A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 26th March, 192[illegible]
C26366

## THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA (POONA DISTRICT

This Sanatorium opened as usual on the 1st of October and is the only one of its kind which combines the bounties of Nature such as open fresh air, invigorating climate and a copious supply of water with the facilities of nice accommodation, decent furniture, pots, utensils, lamps, etc., at exceedingly moderate cost.

For full particulars and Forms and [illegible]ission please apply to:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium For Tuberculosis, Karla,
[illegible]chu[illegible]s Bungalow,
Girgaum, Bombay.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA R[illegible]

CANCELLATION OF SUBU[illegible] (STEAM) TRAINS ON 4TH [illegible] 1926.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th April, [illegible] ing trains will be cancelled:

125 DOWN.

V. Terminus Dep:
Thana Arr:

120 UP.

Thana Dep:
V. Terminus Arr:

154 UP.

Kurla Dep:
V. Terminus Arr: 21

H. G. KELLY,
Ag: Chief Transportation Superinte[illegible]
Bombay, 1st April, 1926.
C26[illegible]

## NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE IND[illegible] COMPANIES ACT VII OF 19[illegible]

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE SO[illegible] INDIAN GINNING & PRESSI[illegible] COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GEN[illegible] MEETING of the abovenamed [illegible]pany, duly convened and held at [illegible] Building, Gutram Road, Fort, Bombay, the 16th day of March, 1926, the fo[illegible] Resolution was duly passed, and at a [illegible]quent Extraordinary General Meeting [illegible] shareholders of the said Company d[illegible] convened and held at the same pla[illegible] 31st day of March, 1926, the same [illegible]tion was duly confirmed as a Spec[illegible] lution, viz.:—

"That the South Indian Gi[illegible] Pressing Company, Limited, [illegible] up voluntarily and that Mr. K[illegible] shita be and he is hereby [illegible] Liquidator for the purpose[illegible] winding up."

Dated this 2nd day o[illegible] April, [illegible]
Y. S[illegible]

BALVANTRAI K. VORA,
Secretary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

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# DE VALERA'S NEW POLICY.

## SEEKING ENTRY TO DAIL

## IRISH LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

The Irish correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote as follows in mail week:—

Dublin is now beginning to give some attention to the Sinn Fein Ard Fheis—in other words the Republican Convention—which is to meet here on Tuesday. Mr. De Valera has summoned the Convention to ask sanction for his new policy, which is simply to concentrate on getting the oath for the Dail abolished and then to enter the Dail and there to do the best he can to forward the Republican cause. The more uncompromising Republicans, led by Miss Macswiney and Father O'Flanagan, regard the oath as a minor issue and are for persevering in the refusal to accept the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Consequently they will not recognise the Free State Constitution, the Dail, or any other institution based upon that treaty.

The resolutions sent in by Sinn Fein's county branches show traces of annoyance at De Valera's action in raising this issue when there is no immediate prospect of the abolition of the oath. The general opinion here is that England would no longer object to its abolition and that the Free State Government is aware of this but is unwilling to move in the matter, fearing to lose office if the Republicans entered the Dail. At present nearly one-third of the representatives of the people feel themselves debarred by the oath from taking their seats. So long as they remain outside we must continue to have secret societies, the shadow of a rival Government the existence of an illegal army, treason trials, and police raids. Further, the Republicans get a good deal of sympathy; perhaps, a good deal more than they deserve, because they are so irresponsibly "again the Government" and because they have such sensitive consciences which conveniently excuse them from putting their shoulder to the wheel now that the cart is stuck in the bog.

It would therefore be wholesome for all of us if our Government could be persuaded to abolish the oath, but there is little sign of pressure being put upon it to do so. The mass of the country still regards the Republican leaders as a group of dangerous fanatics and doctrinaires, honest enough, but not entirely free from the vices of personal vanity and personal spite. Men, therefore, doubt the wisdom of abolishing the oath lest this group should come into office.

But the danger is more apparent than real. Once inside the Dail the Republicans would find themselves without any definite and distinctive policy which would have the least chance of commanding support. Whatever its private opinions may be the Free State Cabinet has always followed the policy of going as far as it is practicable to go in the direction of satisfying nationalist sentiment. The stronger protective policy advocated by the Republicans would have an alarming reaction on prices at home and might provoke retaliation across the water. Neither Irish finance nor Irish agriculture is willing to take that risk.

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

In regard to the Irish language no Republican Cabinet could move faster than we have been moving without raising a revolt against the language. It is indeed an open question whether we shall not see a revolt against the present Government's Irish language policy. The newly published Report on National Education in 1925 contains a good deal of evidence showing the sacrifices which we and the rising generation are required to make in order to bring back into everyday use a language which is not the mother tongue of nine-tenths of the people. We should feel less hesitation about paying this price if we were quite sure that the language which is thus to be born again will prove to be of genuine Irish blood and not the bastard offspring of the school teacher and the journalist. Some of us, too, remember that for a century or so the only Irish literature that counts has been written in English, and that there is no modern literature worth the name in Irish. Others are influenced by thoughts of the impediment which the revival of Irish may put in the way of our commerce. But on the whole a study of the report suggests that nationalist sentiment will prevail, reinforced, as it is, by the vested interests in Irish which have now been created in one of the universities, in the Civil Service, and in the teaching profession. Our farmers will submit to the tyranny of the enthusiasts, grumbling and grudging after the manner of their kind. Two generations hence the miracle of the resurrection should be accomplished, and Irish may be the house language in the Free State though not in Northern Ireland.

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## WHAT NEXT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now as all is said and done finally for this year by the Original Swaraj Party in the Assembly, Council of State and Provincial Councils what is their next step to keep their glorious party alive and intact, and make it stronger in number and more powerful in influence during and after the ensuing elections? The Swarajist President of the Legislative Assembly cannot stir out of Delhi for any propaganda work. Mahatma Gandhi is inclined to enjoy a learned leisure for a year or two at Sabarmati. The Congress President had been touring in Mutra, Mirzapore and Meerut and is now at Allahabad to consider the advisability of bringing an olive branch to all the disturbing elements of old young and baby parties. The Pundit is shortly going to England to attend to his domestic affairs. Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar alone is labouring with toil and fatigue to combat single-handed (barring some journalists and public men in each province and Presidency) all the activities (not tactics) of the whole indigenous army of the party that threatens to invade and attack the National Congress, and scatter and wipe out the Swaraj Party from its existence. Mr. Bhopatkar, the erstwhile Swarajist leader in the Bombay Council, has joined the reactionaries and is a signatory to their manifesto; and the other Swarajist Chiefs of the Councils seem to be either asleep, or at their wits' end to find a way out of the dilemma. The ensuing election threatens to be a very serious situation (like the Balkan War) for the Swaraj Party, which now finds itself between the "Scylla" of the bureaucracy and the "Charybdis" of the Reactionary Party; and at such a time, when the storm and gale threaten to remove bodily the dear workers for the people, and raze out the national Political Institution, is the Commander-in-Chief at Sabarmati not going to be up on his legs and lead his army personally to a more glorious victory, and guard the People's men from election defeats and save the land mark of National Political Institution from utter extinction?

We have learnt sufficiently well a good lesson from the recent elections of members for the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and our sluggishness and inertia will bring us no better result than what we have already seen. We simple and common folk need not tell Mahatma Gandhi that, under these circumstances, his real Ashram is not at Sabarmati but in the Indian National Congress, and that a handful of boys and girls at Sabarmati ought not to make him sink all the leading officers under his command and the millions of his followers in India into the pale of insignificance. The rival party is very formidable, the manœuvre adopted by them is coalitionists and the fight they are proclaiming to give will surely be a tough, tooth and nail one during the ensuing elections, so let the Leader of Leaders at Sabarmati be forewarned betimes and forearmed adequately for the occasion in order to give a fresh proof to the world at large to the effect that one selfless and saintlike patriot is more than a match for a legion of army against his National Institution, himself and all those who take shelter under his flag.—Yours, etc.,

SHARMA.

Bombay, March 26.

## ASSESSMENTS AT ANDHERI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been perusing with regret the correspondence of Mr. Ardesir Ehicaji Patel on the subject of the revision of the annual letting values of properties at Andheri and the newspaper comments on the same and I feel that as an Hon. Secretary of the Andheri Landholders and The Residents' Association and as a president of the public meeting of the people of Andheri which Mr. Patel organised on Wednesday the 24th ultimo, and in fairness to the chairman and the members of the Notified Area Committee I must crave your indulgence to publish the facts of the case as I have ascertained after an exhaustive examination of all available evidence on the subject.

The rate of taxation at Andheri stands at 6½ per cent. since the day the Notified Area Committee was established in the year 1905. it will be admitted that rents have been multiplied since that date. If, therefore, the annual letting values of properties were not properly revised from time to time, the rate of taxation would naturally have been increased considerably to meet the growing wants of Andheri. Moreover, it is but fair that those who were under-assessed for one reason or another should be made to pay on a just valuation. Such revaluations would prevent injustice being done to those who are paying on a proper basis and distribute the burden of taxation equitably among the rate-payers. At Andheri—the last revision was made five years ago and there were many properties which escaped their legitimate burden of taxation and unless these were made to pay their due share increase in the general rate of taxation would have been immediate.

When the present revision was undertaken all that the house-owners were legally entitled to was a general notification—but the authorities in addition to such general notification gave individual notices which were posted to serve merely as reminders. In order to ensure a proper revision Andheri was divided into four sections and each section was entrusted to the supervision of a member of the Notified Area Committee. After due inquiries and personal inspection wherever possible—notices were issued inviting objections. Those who came to object were divided into four lots by their consent and separate time was given to each lot. Further appointments were given to all who desired the same. Even the requests of some who wanted the chairman to inspect their premises were granted. Mr. Patel on his own admission was given such further appointment and even his request for personal inspection was granted. All that the Chairman said that he had no time for discussion at length was the costs of living at Andheri and such other irrelevant matter. It is, therefore, not true to suggest that due consideration was not paid to his case. If Mr. Patel still felt aggrieved the proper course for him would have been to prefer an appeal before the Magistrate's Court at Andheri. Whereas the revised annual "letting values" of Mr. Patel's bungalow No. 1 was fixed at Rs. 1,080 and bungalow No. 2 at Rs. 972. Mr. Patel stated in the papers that he was asked to 'pay' Rs. 1,800 on each. In truth—he would have to pay only 6½ per cent. of the above revised values. For example—on his bungalow No. 2 he will have to pay Rs. 60/12 yearly which is indeed miles away from Rs. 1,800. I have personally seen these bungalows and challenge any four reasonable persons to say that the above valuations are not fair. By such inaccurate statements—Mr. Patel misled some of the papers to believe that there existed some serious grievance and they were prompted to make unchantable remarks on the chairman and the Notified Area Committee.

Mr. Patel went further. He published in the papers a notice calling a public meeting of the people of Andheri protesting against the unjust raising of taxation etc. As an Honorary Secretary of the Andheri Landholders and Residents Association—I thought it my duty to attend the meeting. In all there were present only seven landlords and six tenants five of whom are Mr. Patel's tenants. Mr. Patel proposed that I should take the chair and he was supported by two others. I said I had simply come to witness the proceedings—but Mr. Patel and others insisted and I consented to preside. As the proceedings commenced Mr. Patel laid on the table a numerously-signed letter purporting to call a public meeting to protest against the assessment. I inquired of every one present in the meeting whether he had any grievance and excepting Mr. Patel, every one including Mr. Patel's tenants, said that he had absolutely no grievance. Mr. Patel then lost his temper. I had to pacify him. I then told him that he had misrepresented the facts of the case and that if he had any real grievance I would make an appeal on his behalf to the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee to hear him once again. He desired me to take him to the Chairman which I did. Mr. Patel discussed the matter at length with the Chairman and the Committee and finally expressed his regret that mistakes had crept into the papers and that he would immediately publish another statement giving the true facts. Then Mr. Patel came to my office got prepared and typed three copies of a statement and left my office saying that he would see the Editors personally and request them to publish the same. Instead of doing that he published in the papers an information which in effect meant that as a result of his agitation he had exacted some concession from the authorities. As a matter of fact he had received no such concession at all. The annual letting values of Rs. 1,080 and Rs. 972 were settled at the time when the Chairman and Mr. Comes, a member of the Committee, inspected his bungalows—and long before the public meeting was convened or before the members were informed of the agitation of Mr. Patel in the papers. I repeat it is wrong to suggest that he had exacted any concession by his agitation. These are the facts of the case and I trust the people of Andheri will now be able to judge how Mr. Patel has carried his agitation in the papers.

I was invited by the Chairman and the members of the Notified Area Committee and all their records were thrown open for my inspection. I have personally examined about 50 cases selected by myself at random and I make bold to say that I have not found a single instance in which the revised assessment was excessive or unreasonable. If there were any errors there were errors in a few cases on the side of leniency.

Moreover I have the authority of the Chairman and the Notified Area Committee to say that if there are any cases in which people feel aggrieved the Committee will be glad to re-examine their cases on production of reliable evidence or convincing proofs. I have been further authorised by the Committee to say that the Committee will welcome any representative of the newspapers to inspect the bungalows of Mr. Patel and the records of the Committee and to say whether the annual letting values fixed by the Committee are not fair.

Under the circumstances to blame the chairman and the Notified Area Committee merely because they are performing what is perhaps an unpopular task is to mark ourselves unfit for a municipal administration for Andheri which we are keen on having. It is indeed, fortunate, that Mr. Patel has no following in Andheri.—Yours, etc.,

CHUNILAL D. BARFIWALA.

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## SPECIAL CONGRESS URGED.

### MR. DEV'S REPUDIATION OF NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, March 30.

Mr. Shankar S. Dev, M. L. C., Dhulia, wires disowning all connection with Mr. Chintamani's conference as it appears to be opposed even to the Congress and is meant mainly to lead an attack against Swarajists who form the only organized party in the land, though they might have erred at times in taking certain steps. He urges all Nationalists once known as Extremists who are proud of the Congress to unite to form a strong Peoples Party and invites all others to join that party. He believes an early special session of the Congress has become necessary under the circumstances and may be held provided Pundit Motilalji be prepared to embrace all by loosening the string of his bow a little.

## SWAMI SHRADHANAND TO TAKE UP CONGRESS WORK.

### OPPOSED TO PT. MALAVIYA'S "TACTICS"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 31.

Swami Shradhanand, who came here this morning, had a long interview with Pandit Motilal Nehru about the coming Election and the new party of Pandit Malaviya. He said he had full faith in Gandhi's original programme and would take up Congress work in right earnest as soon as the Swarajists would leave the Councils and begin to prepare the country for Civil Disobedience. He was opposed to Malaviji's tactics of forming a new party. He was for Hindi and Sangathan but could not lend his support to any party that would seek Government co-operation.

## HOLY LANDS.

### PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT MECCA.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, Central Khilafat Committee, has received a message from Sultan Ibn Saud at Jeddah to-day saying that with a view to considering the questions of defence, improvements and reforms in the Holy Lands it is most opportune that in the next Hedjaz season on the 20th of Kigaad, i.e., June 2nd, 1925, representatives of the Muslim world should be invited to a conference to be held in Mecca. The Sultan has invited all the Muslim potentates and organisations to send in their representatives. The Central Khilafat Committee has also been invited to represent the Indian Mussalmans in the Conference.—A. P.

## PREVENTION OF SOCIAL EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the correspondence on the subject of prevention of Social evil. What I find is that in the matter of bodily ills as well as social cankers the remedial measures adopted, are like putting the cart before the horse. Now-a-days we daily hear of thrilling dacoities and girls belonging to families highly respectable at one time, but now reduced to pitiable poverty taking to an immoral life. Why should such crime and immorality be practised so recklessly, besides without fear of consequences. Few care to give a thought to the stern fact that it is mainly due to sheer poverty. As long as such poverty due to want of employment and to other economic causes exist, so long will as their inevitable consequences be rampant crime and vice associated with efforts to obtain livelihood no matter how ignominious the means. To ckeck such crime and vice, statesmen and philanthropists will do well to devote their best efforts to first solve the problem of poverty and employment and when these hard nuts are cracked, much of the crime and vice now so painfully in evidence will automatically subside.—Yours, etc.

Bandra, Mar. 30. MAHADEV B. SAWANT.

The 3rd Session of the Karnataka Kirtana Conference will be held this year along with the Karnataka Provincial Conference and Karnataka Sahitya Parishad at Bellary towards the last week of May. A Reception Committee has been formed with Dewan Bahadur M. Gopalaswamy Mudaliar as President.


## WONDERFUL NEWS FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Instant relief can be obtained even in the most distressing cases of dyspepsia by taking "Bisurated" Magnesia, in either powder or tablet form, after meals. This is a remedy that cannot fail to stop all stomach disorders due to acidity and fermentation, the two chief causes of indigestion, flatulence, heartburn and other similar ills. The moment "Bisurated" Magnesia enters the stomach it neutralizes the harmful acids and allows the work of digestion to go forward easily and without pain. Not only this, but "Bisurated" Magnesia strengthens the weakened stomach organs and generally tones up the system, enabling you to eat anything you fancy and enjoy everything which you eat. You can get "Bisurated" Magnesia in both powder and tablets from all chemists, and you can have every confidence in it, knowing that it is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals everywhere.

**Skin Tortures End**

*A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.*

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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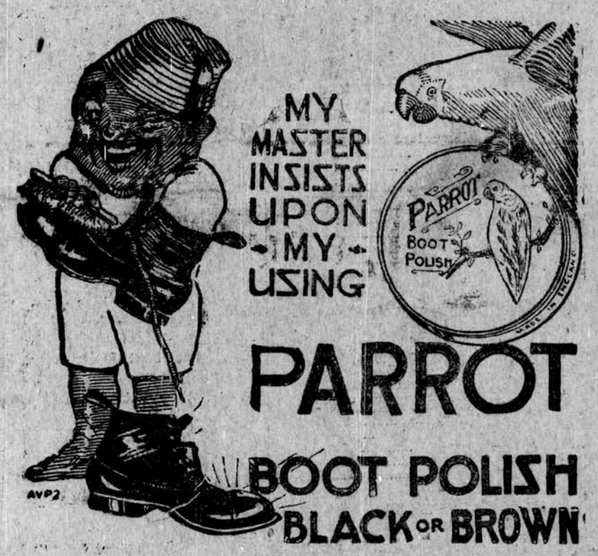




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BY

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Unfortunately, since Macaulay's days less than a century ago), the tendency of English education is such as to make the young Indian student hate everything Indian and adorn everything European in general, and English in particular. To such shallow-minded students the present book—LET MY COUNTRY AWAKE—be sincerely and cordially recommended—just to convince them what a vast store of learned lore there is in store for them in India, if only the budding Indian student has an eye to see and an ear to hear.

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All throughout the book one discerns very judicious and searching criticism, in language mild and temperate and (as is the case always with Mr. Calianiwala) interspersed with generous extracts from the original works in powerful and vigorous English translations, illustrated with and supported by extracts from the writings of English, French, and German savants, who are second to none in praise of Indian Drama, Indian Medicine, Indian Painting, Indian Philosophy, and Indian Music. Nor is this charming book devoid of many interesting anecdotes about great men and women of ancient India.

This interesting book will serve its purpose very well if it will induce our graduates and undergraduates to devote a moiety of their time to the study and appreciation of Indian Literature and Indian Arts—just to remind them in time that there is something else for them to know besides Shakespeare and Milton, Burke and Macaulay.

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# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

April 1.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today 27 to 29 points lower in old crop and 26 to 23 points in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 16 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The United States Bureau weekly weather Report is featureless. Fair progress has been made in ploughing, but little planting has been done so far due to unfavourable weather."

Easter holidays:—Liverpool market will be closed from 4 p.m. to day until 11 a.m. on 11th April. New York will be closed on 2nd and 3rd instant. Our local market will be entirely closed on 2nd, 3rd and 5th instant, and we will not issue our Report.

After having displayed an upward movement for a couple of days due to short covering as a result of bad weather, the American market again lost yesterday a greater portion of its recovery. The cause of this sagging is difficult to understand, but cables attribute this as being due to long liquidation. The future course of prices until now depend very largely upon weather conditions from day to day.

Locally prices show very little change; but any sudden rise on the other side will create a revival in the export demand here and thus relieve the market from the present dullness.

Owing to a moderate fall in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier with Rs. 2½ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 354½. On moderate buying by Shroffs the values improved to Rs. 352 and the market closed at Rs. 351½. At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 351-3/4 and declining to Rs. 351 1/4 closed quiet but steady at Rs. 352. Commission Houses and Japanese firms were buyers of Broach and Oomras.

July/August opened at Rs. 354 and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 353 3/4. Shroffs were moderate buyers. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 321½ and improving to Rs. 322 closed at the opening rate. July opened at Rs. 322 and going down to Rs. 321½ closed at Rs. 322½ Commission Houses were moderate sellers. F G Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 263½ and Rs. 267½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet. The demand from exporters was moderate, while local spinners were buying only for their immediate requirements.

To-day's tenders are 100 bales Broach and 300 bales Punjab/Americans.

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay, April 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 352 |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 354½ |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 265 |
| Fully Good Bengal July | 268½ |
| Fine Oomra May | 323 |
| Fine Oomra July | 324 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

| Description. | Super-fine. | Fine | Good | F Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G Bengal | 287 | 277 | 265 | 255 |
| M G Surat | 436 | 431 | 421 | 411 |
| M G Oomra No. 3 | 338 | 328 | 313 | |
| M G Central Provinces No. 1 | 373 | 363 | 348 | |
| M G Central Provinces No. 2 | 361 | 351 | 336 | |
| M G Broach No. 2 | 378 | 371 | 361 | 353 |
| M G Punjab/American | 396 | 386 | 375 | 365 |
| M G Naosari | 456 | 451 | 441 | 431 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 352 |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 354 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 264 |
| Fully Good Bengal July | 267 |
| Fine Oomra May | 322 |
| Fine Oomra July | 323 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st March, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 18,471 bales. |
| Wheat | 9,082 cwts. |
| Linseed | 14,769 cwts. |
| Rape, etc., | 1,722 cwts. |
| Gingelyseed | 1,181 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | Nil. |
| Groundnuts | 3,726 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 8,205 cwts. |
| Rice | 78,085 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 3,165 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 4,941 cwts. |
| Mowraseed | Nil. |
| Gram | 1,402 cwts. |
| Juwar | 8,387 cwts. |
| Masur | Nil. |
| Barley | Nil. |
| Bajri | 2,317 cwts. |
| Coal | 1,820 tons. |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

| | Ready. New. | May. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G. | 285 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M G | 272/75 | ..... |
| Bengal F G M G | 260/65 | 263 |
| Sindh/Punjab Fine M G | 270/72 | ..... |
| Sindh/Punjab F G M G | 260 | ..... |
| Punjab/Americans F G M G | 350/80 | ..... |
| Wardha/Hingt Fine M G | 350/55 | ..... |
| Nagpur Fine M G | 350/55 | ..... |
| Yeotmal Fine M G | 325/40 | ..... |
| Pulgaon Fine M G | 330/40 | ..... |
| Arvi Fine M G | 330/40 | ..... |
| Amraoti Fine M G | 310/30 | ..... |
| Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G | 310/30 | 321 |
| Mulkapur Fine M.G. | 300/10 | ..... |
| Khandesh Fine M.G. | 300/10 | ..... |
| Khandesh F.G. M.G | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M G | 368/70 | ..... |
| Broach Fully Good M G | 360 | 351 |
| Muthia Fine M.G. | 280 | ..... |
| Muthia F. G. M. G. | 270 | ..... |
| Dharwar S G. | ..... | ..... |
| Compta M G | 375/80 | ..... |
| Westerns M.G. | 325/40 | ..... |
| Westerns H.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M G | 375/80 | ..... |
| Cambodia F G M G | 415 | ..... |
| Navsari F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Surat F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Dhollera F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Kalagin F G M G | ..... | ..... |

## BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

#### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Mar. 31

| In full-pressed Bales. | 2 days. | Since 1st September This Year. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 435 | 2,83,755 | 2,63,383 |
| Central India .. | 1.687 | 392,202 | 2,83,702 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 685 | 1,83.699 | 1,71,512 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 245 | 66,804 | 87,551 |
| Berar .. .. | 2,397 | 4,29,061 | 5,13,659 |
| Central Provinces .. | 2.262 | 2.21,828 | 2,38.092 |
| Total Oomras .. | 8,611 | 15,14,342 | 15,37,762 |
| Dholera .. .. | 1.624 | 1,77.725 | 1,11,417 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 13 | 1,26,802 | 1,27,334 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 175 | 84,639 | 51,630 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 1.993 | 2,36,123 | 3,35,510 |
| Broach .. .. | 3,001 | 2.82.029 | 1,86.423 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 1,425 | 32,639 | 30,116 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 1392 | 20,965 | 27.297 |
| Coconada .. .. .. | | 1,476 | 923 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia .. | 235 | 7,453 | 9,189 |
| Persian .. .. | | 2.344 | 2.165 |
| American .. .. .. | | 1.310 | 9,062 |
| Egyptian and African .. .. | 2 | 41,974 | 29,538 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. .. | | 468 | 3,487 |
| Total .. .. | 18,471 | 25,30,589 | 24,81,85₃ |

#### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th Mar.

| In full-pressed bales | Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 4,160 | 3,58,103 | 3,74,181 |
| Japan & China .. | 21,200 | 11,68,611 | 11,13.855 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 18,587 | 12,558 |
| Up-country by Rail .. | | 55,373 | 8,698 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. .. | | 71 677 | 81,02₂ |
| Total .. | 25,360 | 16,72,751 | 15,60,31₄ |

#### COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.
Mid Americans Spot 10.23
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakelaridis 15.85
New York 11 a.m
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 18.87 |
| July | 18.38 |
| October | 17.74 |
| New York Noon Call | |
| May | 18.83 |
| July | 18.34 |
| October | 17.69 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | |
| May | 18.16 |
| October | 17.11 |

#### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery prices:—

Liverpool, March 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 9.80—.03 |
| April | 9.68—.03 |
| May | 9.69—.03 |
| July | 9.58—.04 |
| October | 9.34—.04 |
| December | 9.24—.04 |
| January | 9.22—.04 |
| March | 9.21—.05. |

#### EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 15.15—.15 |
| November | 14.60—.20 |

London, March 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange Belgium | 132.12 |
| Exchange Athens | 370.50 |

Cuban Sugar 10/9 April sellers.

#### CLOSING PRICES.
#### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 31.

| Futures at New York:— | |
|---|---|
| May | 18.77—.27 |
| July | 18.27—.29 |
| October | 17.65—.25 |
| December | 17.33—.26 |

Liverpool, March 31.

| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:— | |
|---|---|
| May | 9.59—.13 |
| July | 9.48—.14 |
| October | 9.23—.15 |
| December | 9.12—.16 |

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 31.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's Expors to Continent 8,000 bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York May | 18.77—.27 |
| Futures at New York July | 18.27—.29 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 17.25 .25. |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 19.25—.30 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 18.30—.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans May | 18.05—.25 |
| Futures a New Orleans Oc. | 16.99—.26 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 17 7/8 |
| Demands Bills | 4.85.87. |
| Foreign Mined | 65 3/4. |

#### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 31.

| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:— March | |
|---|---|
| April | 9.60—.11 |
| May | 9.59—.13 |
| June | 9.52—.14 |
| July | 9.46—.14 |
| August | 9.38—.14 |
| September | 9.30—.15 |
| October | 9.23—.15 |
| November | 9.12—.16 |
| December | 9.12—.16 |
| January | 9.11—.15 |
| February | 9.10—.15 |
| March | 9.11—.15 |
| April | 9.09 |

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 14.95—.50 |
| May | 14.85—.45 |
| June | 14.60—.45 |
| July | 14.50—.45 |
| August | 14.50 .45 |
| September | 14.50—.45 |
| October | 14.40—.45 |
| November | 14.35—.45 |
| December | 14.30—.45 |
| January | 14.25—.45 |
| February | 14.25—.45 |
| March | 14.25—.45 |
| April | 14.25 |

#### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 6.50 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 6.90 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.30 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.60 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 7.00 |
| Bengal Fine | 7.40 |
| Oomra Good | 7.30 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.70 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.10 |
| Broach Good | 8.10 |
| Broach Fully Good | 8.50 |
| Breach, Fine | 8.90 |

#### WHEAT.

London, March 31.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 51/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 50/3 Mar/Apl Sellers.
Tone:—Firm with fair trade.
Australian 59/6 Mar/Apl. Value.
Choice White Karachi 60/6 May/June. Nominal.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Cargo Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 51/9 April, Italy. Paid.
Cargo Australian 56/9 Feb. Continent Paid.
Cargo South Australian 56/9 Jan. Rotterdam. Paid.
Cargo West Australian 57/3 Arrived Continent. Paid.
Cargo New South Wales 57/3 Feb. Continent. Paid.

#### SEEDS.

London, March 31.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
£14 1/4 Mar/Apl. Value.
£14 3/8 Apl/May. Paid.
£14 3/8 May/June. Paid
Quiet with an easy tendency.
Cottonseed Bombay 7/3 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 17 3/4 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm. Harder to buy.
Linseed, Bombay £17 5/8 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 3/8 Apl/May Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £19 7/8 Apl/May Sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £18 5/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £20 3/8 Apl/May. Sellers.

#### LINSEED.

London, March 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 16 5/8 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 16 3/8 Apl/May. Buyers.
Tone:—Inactive.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
29/9 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
30 May/Aug. Paid.

London, March 31.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. Business small.
Interest day to day loans 4 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days markе loans 4 per cent.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

#### BARLEY.

London, March 31.

Karachi Barley Not quoted.

#### RUBBER.

London, March 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 26 1/2 May/June Value.
Tone:—Dull
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 28 1/2 Buyers.
29 Sellers.
Tone:—Very quiet.

#### SHARES.

London, March 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank | £125. |
| Chartered Bank | £20 3/4 |
| National Bank | £18 1/2 |
| P. and O. Bank | £9 3/8 |
| Eastern Bank | £5 7/8 |

#### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 31.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 1.

The demand for ready sugar continues good and with slight fluctuations prices remain steadier. There is absolutely no direct business doing for any positions while small quantity of B R B changed hands amongst dealers in February/March shipment at 14s 10d to 15s 3d F B Harbour. During the later part of last week reports were received in our market that Java new crop is estimated at 10 to 12 per cent. less and weak sellers having withdrawn from the market and there being many buyers and short covering, fair business was done in July/September at 14s 5d to 15s per cwt F B Harbour. Direct importers doing nothing.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with good demand for ready sugars while no business for forward positions. Java reported a steadier market during the week prices both for old and new crops have been advanced half a gilder. London and American ruled steadier during the week with small fluctuations and good business doing.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/10/0 eq. 15s 8d F B Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.
T M O March 16s F B Harbour.
T M O June 14s 10d F B Harbour.
T M O July/September 14s 8d F B Harbour.
T M O October/December 15s 10d F B Harbour.
Beet Rs. 15/8/0 eq 15s 3d F B Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 15/10/0 F B Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

#### JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 31.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
14/10 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.
15 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
15/1 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/1 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi—15/1 July/Sept. Sellers
Tone:—Very quiet. No business.

#### SILVER.

Bombay, April 1.

Market closed to-day.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1020
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1080
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1065

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 126¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 262

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 139.60
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.23
London—Brussels Frcs 130.65
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.42
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market:—Dull—quiet.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 7/8
Bank Demand 1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 5/32
Fcs Demand
American Dollars 276 1/4
Hongkong Dollars 155 1/2
Shanghai 202
Japan 127 3/4
Singapore 158 3/4
Market steady.

London, March 31.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16.
Bar Gold 84.4.10.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/8. Dull.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 18.13 |
| Oslo | 22.66 |
| Amsterdam | 12.13 |
| Switzerland | 25.24 |

New York, March 31.

Demand Bills 4.85.87.

London, March 31.

Exchange on London in Paris 140.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42
Exchange on London in Italy 120.83.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 31.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 1/8 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 7/8+1/8.
Conversion Loan £74 7/8+ 1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 54 3/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 54 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/2 +1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/4 unchgd.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 1.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

### DISCOUNTS.

London, March 31.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 13/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 12 1/4.

### BULLION

Bombay, April 1.

Bullion market closed.

London, March 31.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10
Silver ready d 30-2
Silver forward d 30-3
TONE OF SILVER—
India bought. China sold. Dull. American sold. Declining tendency. Sellers at 1/16 lower.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 1.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/14

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 91/8

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/12

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 99/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/14

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 79/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 106.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Tone of market:—Strong, buying enquiry particularly for 3½ per cent and 1945-55.

### GOLD.

Bombay, April 1.

Market closed to-day.

# TRADE AND FINANCE.

## WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April 1.

### MONEY.

The money market remained steady throughout the week with the call money rate unchanged at 5½ per cent., but the undertone of the market showed a temporarily firmer tendency on account of the considerable quantity of funds tied up in connection with subscriptions to the Calcutta Port Trust Loan. This loan was so heavily over-subscribed that it is estimated about Rs. 4½ crores are being held by the Imperial Bank of India in the form of deposits with subscriptions, and these funds will not be released for another week. The fixed deposit rate for one to three months is steady at 5 per cent., for six months at 4½ per cent. and twelve months 4½ to 5 per cent.

Government securities experienced a slight reaction during the middle of the week, but at the end recovered most of the ground lost and closed steady on the strength of speculative buying. The continued activity of the speculative element in these securities has been an interesting feature on the market for some time past. 3½ per cent. Paper remained steady at Rs. 74-6, and 5 per cent. Loans, 1945-55, at Rs. 104.6, 1933 at Rs. 102.8, and 1935 at Rs. 99-8. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 are unchanged at Rs. 106-4. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 102, 1930 at Rs. 105-8, and 1932 at Rs. 103-10. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109.14.

The Currency figures as at 22nd March, 1926, show an increase of Rs. 50.46 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 192.12 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 50.70 lakhs to Rs. 76.28 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.41 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 55.18—an increase of 0.12 per cent. over last week.

### EXCHANGE.

The recent weakness in sterling exchange continued during the week, and the quotation registered a further decline from 1s. 5-31/32d. to 1s. 5.7/8d. This is not particularly surprising, as at this season there usually occurs a periodical weakness in exchange—a slack season between the movements of the kharif and the rabi crops when export bills are likely to be scarce. This seasonal weakness was well marked in both 1924 and 1925. The weaker tendency is also the result of a brisker enquiry from bullion dealers, who are said to be speculating heavily on rumours that the Currency Commission will recommend a lower exchange ratio than the theoretical parity of 1s. 6d. Recent press reports have indicated that the Commission's findings may be made public in May, and speculation on its recommendation has accordingly received a new stimulus. At any rate, with a limited volume of export bills available, and bullion dealers buying T. T. to the extent of about £400,000, the inevitable result has been a decline in the quotation. It is felt, however, that this condition is probably a temporary one, as general trade conditions hardly seem to warrant it. In the forward market April is quoted at 1s. 5-27/32d., May 1s. 5-12/16d., June to September 1s. 5-25/32d., October 1s. 5.13/16d., November 1s. 5-27/32d. and December-January 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation has remained unchanged at dollars 4.86¼. Both the French and Belgian francs have experienced further slumps, the French to 139.60 and the Belgian to 130.65. The Italian lira is unchanged at 121.

The possible imminence of a report by the Currency Commission lends added interest to a suggestion from a Singapore correspondent printed by "Capital" of March 25. Assuming that a permanent ratio of the rupee to sterling will be established in the near future, the Government of India may find it desirable to profit by the experience of the Straits Settlements, where exchange was fixed in 1906, and kept steady by means of shipments of sovereigns either way, as required. It was soon found, however, that this method was laborious and expensive, and at present the rate is stabilized by means of telegraphic transfers on London, which are received by the Government in payment for local currency, and are paid by the Government against deposits of local currency. With a currency as elastic as that of India it is quite possible that such a scheme would prove to be efficient and economical.

### GOLD.

As the current settlement was financed without undue strain on the market, the gold quotation remained steady at about Rs. 21.6 per tola until the last two days of the week, when weakness in sterling exchange drove it up to Rs. 21-8-0. The activity of the market was also somewhat curtailed until the last two days, when considerable speculative interest was apparent. Again the rumours of an early report by the Currency Commission are responsible, and the speculators seem to be plunging in both exchange and gold. Despite the fact that settlement days usually result in an improved offtake, only about 30,000 tolas per day have been railed out, and the stocks on hand amount to about 11 lakhs tolas. As there is a fairly heavy amount of gold on the way—about £880,000 reported shipped from London and Durban—it seems highly probable that there will soon be a reaction from the present levels unless the speculative activity continues with unabated fee. The quotation for sovereigns has moved from Rs. 13-5-6 to Rs. 13-6-6 for ady and to Rs. 13/7/6 for forward. The price of gold in London after declining 84s. 10½d. closes at 84s. 11d. The highe and lowest rates during the week in o market were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 or ready and 29th March settlement and Rs. 21/9/3 and Rs. 21/7/3 for 28th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £59,000 gold. Inclusive of the arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply in London to India is about £154,000 id from Durban £730,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 246,942 in bar and coin.

### SILVER.

Silver notations have moved within the very narrow limits of about two annas per 100 tolaluring the week—around Rs. 68-6 and Rs.8-8 for ready. The market is still largely under the influence of Shanghai, but it expected that some increased activity may become apparent next week, when the April settlement takes place. For the current week the off take has remained unchanged at about 150 bars per day, and the present stocks are estimated at about 1,300 bars, a fairly heavy arrivals are expected both from London and America in time for the settlement. Accordingly it is not anticipated that the next settlement will see an unusual developments. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London after improving to 2s. 11.7/8d. closes at 2s. 11-11/16. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30½d. and 30-1/8 for ready and 30.5/16d. and 30-3/16. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 68.8 and Rs. 6 for ready and 3rd April settlement and Rs. 68-11 and Rs. 68.8 for 1st May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to be £191,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London India is about £281,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 41275 and Rs. 48,766 in coin.

### SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for 3 days during the week. Cotton mill shares were mostly weaker mainly on account of the near approach of the April settlement, which induced a number of bull accounts to liquidate their near holdings. The following quotations indicate the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 886/4—905—897/8; Century Rs. 386/4—393—386/4; Central India Rs. 491/4—500 Crescent Rs. 196/4—202/8—198/12; Finbhoy Rs. 856/4—866/4—857/8; Madhji Rs. 106/4—107/8—106/4; New Great Rs. 317/8—323/12—315; Pearls Rs. 497/8—502—495; Simplex Rs. 146/4—150—145; Swadeshi Rs. 492/8—498/12—497/8.

The miscellaneous section quotations have been steady as a whole. Andhra Valleys slightly improved from Rs. 573/12 to Rs. 580 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 921/4 to Rs. 936/4. Alcocks were unchanged at Rs. 127/8. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. were steady at Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 45. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 111/4. Cement shares show no change in prices. Railway shares were kept steady, Ahmd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 820, Cen. Prov. Rly. at Rs. 90, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 140 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 655.

Bank shares have shown little change. Imperial Banks improved from Rs. 1485 to Rs. 1490, while Contributories declined from Rs. 391/4 to Rs. 387/8. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 73 and those of the Central Banks improved slightly from Rs. 22 to Rs. 22/4.

## THE METAL MERCHANTS' C[O]

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

### BRASS.

| | Bombay, April 1. Per md. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3/4 | 56 8 |
| Brass, English | 1 | 57 8 |
| Brass, English | 1¼ | 56 8 |
| Brass, English | 1½ | 55 0 |
| Brass, English | 1¾ | 55 8 |
| Brass, English | 2 | 55 8 |
| Brass, German | 3/4 to 2 | 53 8 |

### COPPER.

| | Bombay, April Per md. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper French | ½ to 2 | 56 12 |
| Copper German | ¾ | 57 0 |
| Copper German | 1 | 58 8 |
| Copper, German | 1½ | 57 8 |
| Copper American | 1½ | 60 0 |
| Copper American | 1¼ | 60 0 |
| Copper American | 2 | 60 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 56 4 |
| Panchteka joint | | 25 8 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 56 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 |
| Pat Kiai | | 70 |
| Lead Rangooni | | 26 |
| Lead, Country | | 23 |
| Koger Brass, Metal | 3/4 | 52 |
| Koger Brass Metal | 1 | 51 1 |
| Koger Brass Metal | 1¼ | 51 |
| Koger Brass Metal 1½ to 1¾ to 2 | | 51 |
| German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2 | | 58 |
| American Copper | 3/4 | 58 |
| American Copper | 1, 1½ | 60 0 0 |
| English Copper | 3/4 | 57 0 0 |
| English Copper | 2 | 58 8 0 |

### METALS.

London, March 31.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 7/16.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal 69.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 7/8.
Tin Block £283.

## C. M. PAREKH QUATION.

Bombay, April 1.

Jute:—Albion 415, Alliance 420, Anglo-India 355, Auckand 188, Barnagore 135, Belvedere 460, Budge Budge 375, Caledonian 480, Chapdani 132 Clive 30/4, Craig 4/8, Cheviot 215 Dalhousie 317 Delta 420, Empire 49/8, Fort Gloster 685, Fort William 240, Gouripore 640, Hukumchand 8/8, Hooghly 65/8, Howrah 32, India 170, Kamarhatty 473, Kankanarrah 373, Kelvin 700, Kinnison 855, Lansdowne 223, Lawrence 500 Lothian 350 Naihati 380 National 24, New Central 470, Northbrook 41, Orient 173 Presidency 6/8, Reliance 52/8, Standard 345, Union 480, Waverly 6/8 Hessian 16/8, Jute 95/12.

Cotton:—Dunbar 156, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4, Burma Corp. 10/8 I I Still 20, Imperial Bank 1482 Imperial Contr. 384.

Remarks.—Jute shares strong on account of bear covering. Market will remain closed from 2nd to 5th owing to Easter holidays. Will re-open on Tuesday.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENTS

)AY.

Banks closed: Good riday.
Gurukula Mahavidya anniversary celebration, Andheri.
National Federation conference, First day, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 3 p.m.
Eighth Gujarati Sahitya Parishad: First day's sittings at 8 a.m. at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road. Also public meeting to hear Chiawadi folk-tales of Messrs. Raichura Odhavji Gigabhai at Vanita Vishram (Girgaum, at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Banks closed: Easter.
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Departure of Lord ling for England. Apollo Bunder, 4-30 p.m.
Unity Party Confer China Baug, Girgaum, 2-30 p.m.
Gurukula Mahavidya anniversary celebration, Andheri.
Aga Khan Hockey—N. Railway (Karachi) v. Poona Rangers, 5 p.m.
Eighth Gujarati Sahi Parishad: Second day's sittings at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Mahavir Jain Vidyal Gowalia Tank Road. Also the opening mony at the same place of the literand arts exhibition, by Sir Manubhai Nata.

SUNDAY, April 4.

Easter.
Farewell Address and den Party to Sir Norman Macleod, by Bombay Judicial Service Association, ersity Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of Lord Irwin for Delhi Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.
Gurukula Mahavidyalayaniversary celebration, Andheri.
Eighth Gujarati Sahit Parishad: Third day's sittings at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gilia Tank Road.

MONDAY, April 5.

Banks closed: Easter Mon.
National Federation Confer Second day, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, April 6.

FIRST DAY OF THE NONAL WEEK. Fair of Khadi and Swai articles (arts and crafts), the Congre House compound, Girgaum Back Road. (Admission free.)

## Domestic Occurence.

### DEATH

We regret to announce death of Mrs. Kesarbai Kilachand, wife Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand, which sad event took place at Mehsana on the of Wednesday the 31st March. The Bahadur and Mrs. Kilachand were returning Bombay from their native town of Patan (Gujarat) whither they had gone to ate the wedding of their son Rama while on the way Mrs. Kilachand cted pneumonia which resulted in the occurrence as above.

Mrs. Kilachand leaves beh a large family and circle of friends to rn her irreparable loss.

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### SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIAN, MATUNGA

The quarterly general meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Association's premises No. 1 Nanji Ladhailding.

### BOMBAY BAR GYHANA.

The adjourned special general meeting will be held at the Gymkhana Friday the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m.

### POSTAL NOTI

Mails from Australia Via Manmadkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 3rd instant.

### GOGHARI BISA SHRIMA JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during March last at the above dispensary, were 649, out of which 395 were males, 145 were females, and 109 were children.

### CITY'S HEALT

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Smallpox 11 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera 1 attack; Plague nil. Influenza nil. The total mortality to-day last year was Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn)

### NATIONAL FEDERATION NFERENCE

The Conference of the propd National Federation convened by Sir Tejbahadur Sapru and Dr. Annie Besant will sit at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) and Monday the 5th instant. All those who are invited are requested to attend.

### STEAMER MOVEMEN

The P and O mail steamer "Achi" with the mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said 6 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left the at noon the same day.

### LECTURES ON "WEALTH & WELFARE."

Under the auspices of the Mah Mandal, Parel, a series of lectures on "Wealth and Welfare" will be delivered for lat by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at the Damodar ackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. The first ture of this series will be delivered to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

### A SANITATION ROUND IN 'GVARD.

A sanitation round on behalf of e Bombay Working Men's Institute, Soci Service League, Parel, will be arranged o Sunday (the 4th instant). The party will st from the Bombay Working Men's Institut at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) and will visit certain unitary places in 'E' Ward.

### GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMTTEE

Those who wish to volunteer their rvices during the National Week to enrol ngress members are requested to give their names to the Secretaries of the Girgaum istrict Congress Committee, Congress House tween 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. and att the meeting of volunteers on Sunday the 4th instant at 9 a.m. at Congress Hou near Kennedy Bridge.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

From 1st instant rates for telegrams to all places in Mexico will be Rs. 2 and annas 14 per word for ordinary, Rs. 2, anna 1 for British Government telegrams, and for deferred telegrams half of the ordinary rates.

### DISCOURSES ON "DASBODH."

Dasbodh is a commentary propound by Shri Samarth Swami Ramdas, Guru of hatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj. These discourses are delivered in lecture forms by Shri Samrth Sadguru Sidhrameshwar Maharaj, the ciple of Shri Samarth Bhaurao Maharaj of ndi, Hinchgiri, who has come here to give seral discourses.

These discourses are delivered three mes a day that is to say from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. 3 to 5 p.m. and 9 to 11 p.m. Special sions will also be held during the Easter Holys.

Communications to be addressed to Mr. Maneklal Jivanlal, Government Agent, Mulji Bhai Madhavdas Dharamshala's Bungalow, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Captain G. B. Fyfe, 4th Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the 8th March 1926.

Mr. K. K. Sunavala, LL.B., to be officiating First Class Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency from the 9th April to the 26th July 1925, both days inclusive, and to allow him to remain in foreign service in the Jawhar State during that period.

Meer Saeed Alam Khan is confirmed as Second Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 15th October 1925.

Mr. M. D. Bhatt, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Shaikh Mohiyuddin Shaikh Vazir, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Rao Saheb K. S. Yardi reverting.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., on completion of his special duty, to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance Department vice Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. E. R. Fern to be Superintendent of Reay Art Workshops, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, vice A. X. Trindade retiring.

Mr. J. A. Spencer, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 29th March 1926.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. O.'s Murphy, Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for four months and 25 days combined with leave on half average pay for one year, one month and five days with effect from the 11th February 1926.

Mr. R. D. Bell, to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, vice Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.

Mr. K. A. Contractor, L.M. & S., B.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Captain B. Z. Shah, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Captain B.Z. Shah, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Karwar, is granted study leave for nine months combined with leave on average pay for three months with effect from 22nd May 1926.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, B.Sc. Executive Engineer, Malsiras Division, is appointed as the Executive Engineer of the new Irrigation Division called the Mutha Canals Division which is being opened in the Deccan Irrigation Circle with effect from the 1st April 1926.

Mr. Mahadeo Lakshman Champhekar, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed, to act as Executive Engineer, Malsiras Division, vice Mr. Andrew transferred to the new Division.

Mr. Salaman Badruddin Tyabji, Executive Engineer, Lonand Division, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 1st April 1926.

Mr. Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, (Ind.), Acting Executive Engineer, Khirtar Head Division, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 15th May, 1926.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Mechanical Engineer to Government, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 28th November 1925.

The Governor-in-Council has confirmed Mr. M. R. Price as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Merwanji Burjorji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted an extension of leave on average pay up to the 5th May 1926, inclusive.

Mr. R. R. Simpson, M.Sc., Chief Inspector of Mines in India, is granted leave out of India on average pay for three months and 15 days combined with leave on half average pay for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 9th April 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dr. D. Penman, D.Sc. Officiating Inspector of Mines, to be Chief Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India as a temporary measure vice Mr. R. R. Simpson, MSc., with effect from the 9th April 1926.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, has been granted leave of absence for eight months on average pay followed by leave on half-average pay for eighteen months and seventeen days with effect from the 14th January 1924.

### KARNATAKA KHADI SAMITI.

The above institution will celebrate the National Week by (1) hawking khaddar, (2) holding a khadi stall in the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, and (3) continuous spinning demonstration in the same hall. Karnatak residents in Bombay and their friends willing to participate in the celebrations are requested to meet in Mr. R. S. Padbidri's rooms (A-4, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi) to settle details of the programme.

### 'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee appointed by the Council of Management for 'F' Ward Congress Division to arrange for the celebration of the National Week met in Dr. Sathaye's rooms on Wednesday last, when Mr. A. B. Vaidya and Mr. L. G. Khare, the organising secretaries that so far they have secured two lecturers and a number of volunteers to sell Khaddar and enrol members. Mr. Khadilkar has agreed to speak in the 'F' Ward Congress centre on April 7th and Mr. J. N. Mehta on April 8th. Volunteers are requested to be at the Congress Office, Rahim Buildings on the 6th at 7-30 a.m. for Khaddar work.

### GURUKULA MAHAVIDYALAYA ANNIVERSARY.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Gurukula Mahavidyalaya, the award of degrees to the successful Snatakas (graduates) of the Gurukula University and the initiation ceremony of the new Brahmcharies will take place at Andheri, to-day (Friday), Saturday and Sunday, the 2nd 3rd and 4th April in a special "mandap" on the open space near the station (northeast) on Sunday morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. (B. T.) and every noon and evening from 1-30 to 7-30 p.m. (B. T.), when prominent sanyasis, educationists and pandits will deliver speeches. Bhajanic Nathasingh of All-India fame will entertain all with music and songs; Brahmacharies will give recitations, songs, and dialogues, in Sanskrit, Gujarati and English and will demonstrate their physical strength by various feats and exercises.

## GUJARAT LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(BY H. D.)

Among the blessings conferred upon the people by the great non-co-operation movement is the driving impetus it gave to the growth of Indian vernaculars. The progress that various provincial languages made during five years which covered the period of instense political activity would have hardly been achieved in quarter of a century. In this, as in many other cases, the credit belongs to the saintly inauguarator of the movement. He made it a point to address the Indian gatherings in Hindi outside Gujarat and in Gujarati in his own province of Gujarat. An incident is recorded of Mahatma Gandhi when he was presented an address of welcome at Surat by an association of school students. The address was written and read in English which, as Mahatmaji said, was full of grammatical mistakes. He exhorted the youngsters who formed the gathering to shake off their infatuation for the English language and promised them that the encouragement of Indian vernaculars would form one of the principal planks of his political activity. As a result we see even the cosmopolitan gatherings of Bombay addressed by various political leaders like the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Mehta and others in Gujarati which would have been regarded as an unpleasant surprise but ten years ago. Cheap literature has sprung up in almost every vernacular and efforts are being made in an increasing measure to develop provincial languages. The Gujarat Literary Conference which meets to-day in this city under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth, a distinguished Gujarati scholar, reformer and critic, was a pioneer organisation of its kind in the country started nearly twenty years ago by the selfless exertions of the late Mr. Ranjitram. It has passed through severe vicissitudes of

### A GUJERATI SCHOLAR,

RAO BAHADUR RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM NILKANTH.

President of the 8th session of the Gujerati Sahitya Parishad which opens to-day in Bombay.

fortune and the nature of which can be indicated by the fact that in twenty years' existence it met but seven times!

**A Rendezvous of Scholars.**

It seems no organised efforts were made to lay the Conference on a permanent and sure foundation. Like the Indian National Congress before its constitution was determined at its Nagpur session, the Gujarat Literary Conference continued to be a rendezvous of Gujarati scholars and those interested in the language. It was at Ahmedabad in 1920 that a small committee was appointed to formulate a constitution for the Conference. The resolution proved to be only a pious expression of hope. The Bhavnagar Conference of 1924 seriously tackled the question with the result that the Parishad Mandal has prepared a draft constitution for the approval of the Conference which the general body is expected to endorse. Many problems connected with the simplification and development of the language await solution. The irritating question of standardising the Gujarati spelling has roused keen feeling among the scholars and literary men though every one has realized that till a fixed standard is set for spelling the language cannot emerge from confusing entanglements. The Sahitya Sansad of Bombay has done much to facilitate a solution by offering some acceptable formulae. The Conference will also be called upon to undertake the work of compiling and publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Gujarati Language and its History, a work in which the sister-province of Maharashtra under the devoted zeal of Dr. Kelkar and a band of scholars has stolen a march over Gujarat.

**Hand-maid of University.**

The aim of leading workers to make the Conference a hand-maid of the Gujarat University is a lofty and unexceptionable one. It can prepare the gound for, and subsequently supplement the work of the Gujarat University. For this it needs the co-operation of the entire Gujarati-speaking population. The Conference, as a purely literary body, offers a platform for workers of all castes and creeds, of all opinions and religions. Gujarati has been the common language of Parsees, Christians, Muslims and Hindus and each of these communities has contributed to the richness and variety of the language. Parsees like Poet Khabardar and Taraporewala as also Muslims like the late Mr. Haji Alarakhia Shivji were among the devoted and disinterested workers in the cause of the Mother-tongue. The well-being of a nation depends upon the comprehensive development of all its activities, literature being one of the foremost of them. "Judge a nation from its literature" has become a truism. It is time the conviction gained ground that those who humbly serve the cause of the Mother-tongue are as devoted servants of the Motherland as those that harangue in the Council halls. Gujarati, with enthusiastic workers in the field, has a bright future before it. The Conference will have accomplished its purpose if it succeeds in co-ordinating the activities of the forces scattered all over the province and outside it and chalking out a definite line of future work.

## EUROPEAN LADY FINED.

### FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED REVOLVER AND CARTRIDGES.

A European lady passenger who arrived in Bombay by s. s. Genoa, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for being in possession of a loaded revolver and cartridges without a license.

Sergeant Littlewood of the Bombay C. I. D. who was on duty at the docks when the s. s. Genoa arrived in harbour noticed that a lady passenger who was alighting had concealed something under her clothing. The Sergeant followed the lady to the shed No. 18 where her luggage and passports were examined. These were found to be in order, but when she was asked to be searched by an Indian lady, she refused to do so. A European lady was sent for, but in the meantime Mrs. Lola Bullock, the lady, Sergeant Littlewood and a Customs Inspector went to the Assistant Collector of Customs before whom the lady produced the loaded revolver and six cartridges. She had no license.

Prosecuted by Mr. R. P. Thanawalla before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Bullock pleaded guilty to the charges of importing and possessing arms without license.

Capt. C. E. O. Ansell who was charged along with Mrs. Bullock for abetment was discharged for want of evidence.

Mrs. Bullock stated that she was an English lady and had formerly lived in the N. W. Frontier Provinces where no license was required. She was bound for Kashmir and had purchased the revolver in England.

The Magistrate fined her Rs. 100 for the first charge and Rs. 50 on the second. The fine was paid.

## NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

### SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ

The above Samaj will celebrate the National Week as follows:—(1) Continuous spinning with *bhajan*, (2) hawking khaddar in the mornings, (3) *pravachan* on Dnyaneshwari by a member, daily from 3 to 4 p.m.; and (4) *kirtan* by a member, daily from 9 to 10 p.m. Ladies willing to participate in the celebrations are requested to communicate with the Secretary, A-4, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi.

## SHIVAJI MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS.

POONA, April 1.

On the 3rd April there will be grand celebrations at Raigad, the hill fort where Shivaji, founder of the Maratha Empire was crowned. A beautiful and artistic chatri has been raised over Shivaji's samadhi by the Government of Bombay with the aid of the Archaeological Department and with the finances provided by the Shivaji Memorial Committee. The celebrations are the fruits of the efforts of the Committee since 1896 when the late Mr. Tilak and the late Mr. Dajesaheb Khane first applied to Government for help towards such celebrations. Mr. N. C. Kelkar the present secretary of the Committee has already gone there. Raja Laxamanrao Bhosle of Nagpur who presides over the celebration will reach Raigad on 2nd. Worship, prayers, free distribution of food and illuminations will form the main features of the celebrations.

Mr. N.C. Kelkar has expressed his inability to attend the Bombay Conferences owing to these celebrations.—A. P.

## DINDAYAL MURDER CASE.

LUCCNOW, March 31.

Mr. H. S. Bates, City Magistrate, Lucknow, committed to sessions, to-day six Mussalmans who along with two others were challenged for complicity in what is locally known as the Dindayal murder case. On January 17th this year an Arya Samaj procession was taken into Aminabad Park, Locknow, at about 6 in the evening when some Moslems were offering prayers in the Park. Owing to some disturbance in the Park a number of persons engaged in the procession and otherwise fled. Near a lane some of these persons were met by a gang of Mahomedans armed with sticks and lathis. This gang began to hit the fleeing Hindus and they, according to the evidence produced, hit one Dindayal so severely that he subsequently succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.

Eight persons were charged by the police in this connection. Six of them had been pointed out by witnesses as having taken part in the beating of Dindayal on that occasion. The City Magistrate remarked that "prima facie" cases under Section 147 and 304, I. P. C., had been made out against those six persons and he, therefore, committed them for trial before the Court of Sessions. The Magistrate discharged two of the accused persons because there was no evidence against them.—A. P.

The Bahawalpur State has purchased shares of the People's Bank of Northern India Ltd., incorporated in British India with headquarters at Lahore of the value of one lakh of rupees. Nawab Maulabaksh, Chief Minister of the State has joined the Board of Directors of the Bank as the representative of the State.

Danish aviators Lieut. Botved and Lieut. Herschend arrived at Dum Dum on Wednesday having flown from Copenhagen to Calcutta in sixteen days. They leave on Friday morning for Bangkok or Moulmein.

## MERRIE ENGLAND.

### A FULL-DRESS REHEARSAL.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club are up and busy again, staging their thirteenth production entitled Merrie England. It is not very long since we had the pleasure of witnessing their last success "Lord Richard in the Pantry" but the new musical comedy gives promise of breaking all records. Involving, as it does, the appearance of over sixty persons, it is an exceedingly ambitious project both in the matter of costumes and performance. To say the least, the costumes are a credit to the designer, while the general handling of the piece speaks worlds for him who is behind it all.

Dealing with costumes, however, gold wristlets and slave bangles hardly synchronised with the quaint old world costumes, and even the most casual observer could not help noticing this.

Merrie England takes us back to the glorious days of good Queen Bess when yeomen wore the green and maidens tripped the morris dance. The orchestra which is reinforced, under the baton of Mr. De'Costa does full justice to the piece. Many old friends appear and it is good to see Mrs. Flanders taking part. Mrs. Laing is just as much at home in the role of Queen Bess as she was in that of the susceptible cook who doted on Blogging. The opening night is Saturday, the 3rd and the play will run till the 10th Sunday being devoted to a matinee at 5-30 p.m.

## THRILLING SEA-DRAMA.

### S. O. S. FROM BRITISH BOAT.

LONDON, March 31.

New York.—A thrilling sea drama is proceeding 600 miles South-east of Halifax, Nova Scotia, from where a British cargo boat "Laleham" sent out an S. O. S. thus: "Steamer is on beam ends; life boats have gone; water in bunkers, and is rising in the hold."

The "Caronia" broadcast the message which was picked up by the "Mauretania." The latter which was 150 miles off is steaming at full speed to the rescue.—Reuter.

## CREW RESCUED.

LONDON, April 1.

New York.—The "Mauretania" has wirelessed to the steamer "Shivran" that it has rescued the crew of the "Laleham."—Reuter.

## FRENCH FINANCE BILL.

### SEVERAL TAXES PASSED.

LONDON, April 1.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed the clause increasing the tax on the business turn-over by 207 votes to 166. It afterwards adopted by 267 votes to 259 the article establishing the monopoly of importation of sugar.

At nine this morning the Chamber adopted the Finance Bill in its entirety by 236 votes to 159 after passing the clause imposing eight per cent. tax on coffee and seven per cent. tax on tea.

During the all-night sitting the Chamber passed by 265 votes to 259 the motion of the Left Radical Deputy for the separation from the Finance Bill of the article stipulating that from the 1st of December, 1926, imports of sugar and similar products should only be made by the State representative and authorising the Government to establish "a national office for the import of sugar."—Reuter.

## GREEK PRESIDENTSHIP.

### PANGALOS' VIGOROUS MANIFESTO.

LONDON, April 1.

Athens.—Excitement is being intensified on the approach of the Presidential election on the 4th April to replace M. Condouriotis who has resigned ostensibly for personal reasons and declined the Premier's request to continue in office when M. Pangalos refused his request to liberate Cafandaris and Papanastassiou mentioned earlier. Ex-Minister M. Demerdji's nomination to the Presidency has provoked the hostility of M. Pangalos on the ground that the candidature of a Monarchist is against the military.

Strong efforts are being made to persuade the veteran statesman Zaimis to stand and if these fail M. Pangalos will lodge his own candidacy. M. Pangalos has issued a vigorous manifesto promising to lead the nation to security out of anarchy.—Reuter.

## INDIANS IN PRETORIA.

### BALFOUR VILLAGE COUNCIL'S IMPERTINENCE.

Pretoria.—The Village Council of Balfour recently refused to renew licences of certain Indian dealers who appeared to the Supreme Court on the ground of irregularities in dealing with the matter. The Court has upheld the appeal and referred the applications back to the Council.—Reuter.

## EXPELLED FROM TURKEY.

### LONDON "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, March 31.

Constantinople.—The London "Times" correspondent has been expelled by order of the authorities and treated with every politeness when he was arrested by the Commissar of National Defence who said that drastic action would be taken against any foreign correspondent who sent false news calculated to arouse suspicion and disturb the tranquillity of the country.—Reuter.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

1st March, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18·77 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18 85 |
| Difference | +8 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

1st March, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.59 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.55 |
| Difference | —4 |

Khandi Closed
Sewri Closed. Rs. 3:2 0-0

## HOCKEY.

### AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CHRIST CHURCH SPRING A SURPRISE.

Thursday evening's match provided the surprise of the season when Ajmer were eliminated by the Christ Church Old Boys by the odd goal in three. Ajmer began well by taking the lead through Harbour, but Christ Church equalised through C. Gidney, and just before half-time Hill put them ahead. The second half saw a desperate struggle waged in the Christ Church ring but try as they would Ajmer could not get through. Either King saved well or the ball missed by inches.

The hockey was not of the cleanest as both sides indulged in obstructive tactics which were hardly sporting. In the last minutes Christ Church suffered terrific pressure but survived to win.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS ... 2 goals.
AJMER LOCO. ..... 1 goal.

Christ Church Old Boys:—King, Roque and Lovegrove; Tolster, L. Gidney and Cox; C. Gidney, F. Gidney, Hill, L. Lovegrove and S. Gidney.

AJMER LOCO:—Collie; Nelson and Saunders; Marigold, Manning, and Meaning; Maher, Grant, Harbour, S. Nelson and Carey.

Referees:—Messrs. D. Souza and Reale.

### SATURDAY MATCH.

Poona Rangers v. N. W. Railway Karachi.

## IN MEMORY OF MARTYRS.

### NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, March 31.

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee has decided that like previous years the National Week, April 6th to 13th should be celebrated in a befitting manner in memory of the martyrs who laid down their lives in the cause of the country. The programme to be observed this week consists of enrolling members for the Congress collecting funds for the Congress organisation and conducting congress meetings for propaganda. Meetings will also be held on the 6th and 13th April.

In accordance with instructions of the All-India Congress Committee April 13th will be celebrated as the South Africa Day.—A. P.

## AHMEDABAD JAINS' PROTEST.

AHMEDABAD, April 1.

A large public meeting of Jains of the city was held last night when a resolution was passed and speeches were delivered exhorting the Jains to stop going on pilgrimage to Palitana till a satisfactory settlement with the Palitana State was announced by Sheth Anandji Kalianji. At the conclusion of the meeting J.C. Swaminarayan M.L.C. assured the Jains of the support of the rest of the Hindus in their religious struggle.

The Jains of the city are observing to-day as a day of fast, prayer and hartal. The Share Market, Panchkuva Market, Maskati Market and other markets as well as some mills are closed.—A. P.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind and Dharwar. Standing rabi crops were generally in fair condition. Harvesting still continues. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Broach, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parker, Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Thar Parker, Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum, and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 25 to 53; Gujarat 31 to 52; Konkan 39 to 43; Deccan 31 to 46 and Karnatak 21 to 37.

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## NOTICE.

*To-day being Good Friday the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.*

**The Bombay Chronicle.**

*FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1926.*

## EXIT.

Lord Reading at last leaves India to-morrow. He leaves with a record the poverty of which is only matched by the magnitude of the opportunities which he has missed. The poverty of achievements of his viceroyalty is sought to be explained away by the success which he is supposed to have achieved in stabilising and improving the finances of India. But even his apologists admit that much of this improvement is due to the extraordinary luck of the Viceroy whose tenure of office has been marked by a series of more or less favourable monsoons. Nor can they ignore the fact that if any revival of trade has taken place it has been the outcome of the operation of world factors for which no credit is due to Lord Reading. The world is slowly recovering from the shock of the war and its aftermath and Indian trade and industry are sharing the common benefit. The true verdict on Lord Reading's administration in the realm of finance is that the improvement has taken place not because of any positive effort on the part of the Viceroy and his financial misleader, Sir Basil Blackett, but despite the obstacles placed by them. But for their disastrous and deliberately mischievous currency and exchange policy—a policy the ill-concealed motive of which has been to exploit India's monetary resources for the benefit of British manufacturers and financiers—India's finances to-day would have been much more prosperous than they are claimed to be, and Indian industries would be in a flourishing state instead of being as they are to-day in the imminent peril of ruin.

**Crushing Taxation.**

The improvement in finances, as revealed in the balanced budget of the Government of India, is more apparent than real. For, it is the outcome, on the one hand, of starving the nation-building activities in the Provinces, not one of which can claim to have its financial house in order and, on the other, of adding to the already crushing burden of taxation. During his viceroyalty additional taxation to the tune of nearly 50 crores has been imposed on the people, not to speak of the burden of new provincial taxation. Never has India been so heavily taxed as during Lord Reading's regime. He has secured a balanced Central budget by the cruel process best described as robbing Peter to pay Paul. India has been bled white what time Lord Reading's Government have been busy carrying into execution their policy of "rigid economy and prudence" to which he referred in his replies to the addresses of the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association yesterday. Is it to this "rigid economy and prudence" that we owe the Lee Loot and the crushing load of military expenditure which has not yet been reduced even to the figure fixed by the Inchcape Committee? Lord Reading in his speech yesterday regretted that "the limitations of financial stringency and the vital necessity for reconstruction and rehabilitation", which, be it noted, did not prevent this criminal waste of public money, "militated against any wide-spread and general progress with very important schemes of new construction and development." Thanks to the sins of omission and commission of his Government, of which the manipulation of the exchange in the interests of the London market was the most glaring, Indian trade and industry have been callously deprived of the benefits which other countries have reaped, as a result of post-war revival. The textile industry, for whose welfare Lord Reading yesterday professed great solicitude, was brought almost to the verge of extinction and but for the heroic resistance of the mill workers the belated act of justice, the abolition of the hated excise duty, would have been longer delayed. The help given to the Steel Industry was similarly delayed until public opinion forced the hands of Lord Reading's Government to prevent the crippling of that great national enterprise. Another national enterprise, the shipping industry, has been crying itself hoarse for protection and encouragement. Even the moderate recommendations of the Mercantile Committee have been shelved though there was not a moment lost in carrying the Lee recommendations into effect in the teeth of popular opposition; and Sir Charles Innes' recent gratuitous outburst against the proposal to reserve the coastal traffic for Indian shipping in the Assembly has shown what little sympathy India has to expect from the Government in developing a national shipping industry. Lord Reading has been no friend of Indian industry.

**Relations With Indian States.**

The relations of the Government of India with the Indian States, we are told, have been Lord Reading's particular care. His achievements in this direction have boded good neither to the princes nor to their subjects. The Chamber of Princes, boycotted by the premier princes, has, during his regime proved to be a more costly fatuity than before and to him belongs the discredit or glory of keeping the public in the dark about the farce enacted therein. The establishment of direct relations with most of the Princes formerly under the jurisdiction of Provincial Governments, has not been an unmixed blessing so far as the Princes are concerned and a positive evil so far as the subjects of these Princes are concerned inasmuch as it has made it more expensive and difficult for them to get their grievances redressed. Lord Reading's treatment of the Maharajah of Nabha and the refusal to him of a trial by his own peers have been characteristic of his policy of high-handedness towards Princes who disdained to barter away their independence while his criminal refusal to secure independent inquiry into the Nimuchana tragedy and his failure to trace the Bawla murder to its source have brought into relief the hyprocrisy of his professions about justice. For the rest, if there is any principle which has guided his action in relation to the States, it is a callous disregard of the interest of the people of those States and an un-Liberal anxiety to hamper the growth of liberty among them. The certification of the Princes' Protection Act, which deprives the people of Indian States of an effective weapon of legitimate agitation and which, it is an open secret, was not wanted by many of the Princes themselves, including the late Maharajah of Gwalior, the Jaito tragedy and the stifling of all discussion about it in the Assembly, are a standing monument to his solicitude for the people of Indian States!

**Indians Abroad.**

For Indians abroad even his verbal sympathy has been lacking in vigour and emphasis. The Fiji Report was suppressed, because its publication would not suit the purpose of the White planters. When the Kenya Black Paper was published laying down, on behalf of the British Government, a policy which added insult to the injury done to Indians who were the architects of that colony's prosperity, Lord Reading meekly acquiesced in the humiliation of India. The same invertebrate policy adopted as regards South Africa has made the position of Indians there worse than it was ever before. Despite the rejection by the Hertzog Government of the reasonable proposal for a Round Table Conference, Lord Reading flouted Indian public opinion by despatching the Paddison Committee and humiliated the country by assuming the role of an apologist for the South African Government in his public utterances until the volume of anger and protest roused in the country compelled him to adopt a less unsatisfactory attitude. He never once rose, in the advocacy of the cause of Indians, to the height reached by Lord Hardinge; for though belonging to a persecuted race himself the sufferings of Indians abroad did not move him as they would have moved the head of any *Indian* Government. Acting as he has always done as the head of a subordinate branch of the British Government, he refused to insist, to the point of threatening his resignation, on the latter protecting the rights of Indians by declaring their intention to veto the anti-Asiatic Bill if passed by the Union legislature.

**"Friend" of the Muslims!**

Not less spurious has been the claim advanced on his behalf that he has been a special friend of the Muslims of India. His parting kick in the shape of what has been gloatingly described as a snub to the Nizam and which will not fail to have its reaction on the Muslims of India, is a measure of the debt of gratitude they are supposed to owe to him. Nationalist India cannot countenance any proposal for disposing of the destiny of the inhabitants of any part of the country without their consent. But subject to that provision, there can hardly be any doubt that the cession of Berar was brought about in circumstances which reflect no credit on the British Government of the day and that the Nizam's proposal for an arbitration deserved a more considerate reply, in view of dubious character of the gift that Lord Curzon obtained, than the reminder to him that his title of "Our Ally" is a sham and a delusion. When Lord Reading came to India, he found the heart of Muslim India lacerated by the infamous Treaty of Sevres. He added salt to their wound by the coercive methods he adopted to compel them to accept the settled fact. This coercion reached its culmination in the arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of the Ali Brothers and other leaders of the Khilafat movement. When pressure of public opinion forced him to demand a revision of the Sevres wrong he betrayed both the cause of the Muslims and the late Mr. Montagu by sticking to his post while the latter was summarily dismissed because he dared to upset the Lloyd-Georgian game of Turkish spoliation. When the Treaty of Sevres was finally revised, the consummation was due mainly to the might of Kemal Pasha and his brave warriors and to no inconsiderable extent to the Khilafat agitation and not to any efforts made by Lord Reading or his Government.

**A Cruel Mockery.**

While he has done nothing substantially to reduce the burden of military expenditure, his forward Frontier policy, with its concomitants of the barbarous practice of bombing from the air and the costly luxury of the Khyber Railway, has added to India's commitments without securing a permanent friendly settlement to the benefit alike of her people and their neighbours across the frontier. To the problem of enabling Indians to create a national Army of their own his contribution has been disgraceful. The recommendations even of the Esher Committee have not been carried into effect while the eight units scheme is a cruel mockery of the demand for Indianisation of the Army. As though the dominance of the War Office over military affairs of India were not sufficient, an "Indian" Navy is to be created in the interest of Empire defence at the cost of India. The O'Donnel circular was issued before Lord Reading fully succumbed to Simla and its comparatively generous intentions were stifled by the outrageous recommendations of the unwanted Lee Commission which were carried into effect in indecent haste in defiance of public opinion and the Legislature.

**Prostitution of Justice.**

Lord Reading came to India with the word "Justice" on his lips. During no previous viceroyalty has justice been prostituted so shamefully as during the regime of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. The Press Act having been repealed, a new engine of gagging the Press was found in the Princes Protection Act. All attempts of non-official members to secure the repeal of the Bengal and other Regulations, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act Part II were defeated through the convenient instrumentality of the subservient Council of State. Even the humane effort to regulate the use of firearms on a crowd without due warning was resisted. The prostitution of Justice reached its culmination when Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the provision of the Criminal Law Amendment Act Part II were flagrantly abused in order to crush the Non-Cooperation movement. If the years 1920-21 will live in Indian history as the most glorious period of the great movement for freedom inaugurated under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, they will also constitute the most discreditable chapter in the history of England when Justice was dragged into the mire, and a much-enduring people's aspirations for freedom were ruthlessly sought to be suppressed. The Non-Cooperation movement which Lord Chelmsford had tried to kill by ridicule gathered strength day by day despite frantic and ridiculous attempts of officialdom to coerce the people into loving the Government.

**Orgy of Repression.**

Realising the dismal failure of these attempts Lord Reading, against the counsels of some of his advisors, sought to mislead the world as to the reality of the situation in India by arranging for the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Congress assured the Prince that India bore no ill-will or disrespect to His Royal Highness or His Royal House but it refused to participate in the functions connected with his visit because it protested against the exploitation of the Royal House to defeat the national movement. The completeness of the *Hartals* wherever His Royal Highness went "puzzled and perplexed" Lord Reading who was aghast at the disastrous results of his own miscalculations but a false sense of prestige prevented his coming to a settlement with the leader of the Non-Cooperation movement. In desperation, he sanctioned an orgy of repression before which earlier exploits in the same direction paled into insignificance and which in calculated inhumanity were only equalled by the brutal manner in which the Akali movement was sought to be suppressed. The appendix given in the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee shows the nature of the atrocities committed in the name of law and order in the Punjab, U. P., Bengal and Assam, where repression was lawless and cruel. The Committee write: "Speaking generally many districts in these Provinces have from time to time been practically denuded of the more active of their Congress and Khilafat workers by wholesale and indiscriminate arrests and prosecutions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sections 107, 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and section 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code. The United Provinces had the unique distinction of having 55 members of their Provincial Committee taken in one sweep by the police while engaged in discussing a resolution on volunteering at an emergent meeting held in Allahabad." Elsewhere the Committee thus describe the forms of repression:

"Gandhi caps and Khaddar dress were anathema to the officials generally throughout India, and marked out the wearer for all kinds of insults and humiliations as also for false prosecution. Assaults on volunteers, stripping them of their clothing and ducking them in village tanks in winter months were some of the innocent practical jokes designed by the police for their own amusement. Confiscation of licences for arms, forfeiture of jagirs, watans and inams, withholding of water-supply for irrigation (in Madras) and refusing Takavi advances were some of the milder punishments for those who were not charged with specific offences. Destruction of Congress and Khilafat offices and records of national educational institutions, burning of houses and crops and looting of property were resorted to in the case of the more obstinate recalcitrants. Several cases of forcible removal of jewellery from the persons of women and of indecent assaults and outrages committed on them as well as the burning and trampling under foot of religious books and other sacred objects have also been brought to our notice."

Deshbandhu Das, President-elect of the Congress was arrested on the eve of his departure for Ahmedabad. Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. C. Rajagopalacharya, to mention only a few out of the thousands that were marched to the jail, soon followed until the crowning shame of England was reached when the body of the great apostle of non-violence was secured behind the prison bars. The imprisonment of Gandhi, the soul of India, if Lord Reading's viceregal record were otherwise creditable, would alone have been sufficient to make it inglorious in the eyes of succeeding generations.

**His Waterloo.**

While Lord Reading was busy at the game of repression, it never occurred to him to enquire into the wrongs that India felt and the causes of her discontent. He did not enquire into them for he had come with a set purpose, as he confessed in his parting speech to the Legislature, to coerce India into accepting the Reforms which had been tersely summed up by Mahatma Gandhi as a camouflage prolonging the agony of India. So, when the Non-cooperation movement was suspended with the entry of Swarajists into the Councils, he obstinately clung to his purpose and resisted all constitutional attempts to secure the satisfaction of the national demand and finding the power of the Swaraj Party growing formidable, he sought to stab it in the back by promulgating the infamous Bengal Ordinance, his last essay in lawless repression. That all his professions of solicitude for the political advance of the country were hypocritical was brought into relief by the melancholy meanness of his response to the statesmanlike offer of cooperation on honourable terms made by the late Deshbandhu Das in his Faridpur speech. His reiterated demand for an abject surrender on the part of Indian leaders is consistent with the whole purpose of his viceroyalty as he conceived it: Despite his professions about doing justice to India, he came here not to heal the wounds of India, not to bring about a genuine reconciliation between her and England, but to humiliate India by bringing home to her that she and her people exist for the profit and glorification of England who is determined to rule her as a subject nation as long as it is to her interest to do so. Whatever generous instincts he possessed when he first came here were completely suppressed by the contact with the bureaucracy which is the real ruler of India and the agent of British imperialism. The completeness of Simla's conquest of Lord Reading is at once a fresh proof of the power of the system which holds India in sway and a melancholy revelation of the lack of true statesmanship even among those whom Europe counts as its great men. At the first touch with reality, reputations such as Lord Reading had won before he came to India prove to be the sham they are. Lord Reading has met his Waterloo in India. If he is really a great figure of our time as some claim him to be, he has deliberately proved false to the tradition of the race to which he belongs—the really great men of which, as the careers of the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Beaconsfield show, do not lack genuine practical sympathy with the aspirations freedom of an oppressed people,—and toleralism of which he professed to be a stary—in order, as he imagines, to serve his present masters. But it will not long before his "services" will be proved be the greatest disservice that could have been done to the British Empire. The tragedy of Lord Reading's failure will complete when the rude awakening comes to the British people that he was the man who made the gulf between England and India wider than it was ever before. The Indian people, whom he has harmed as no previous Viceroy had done, will, out of the proverbial generosity, soon forgive him. In the meanwhile, they cannot pretend that they are sorry to part with him.

## Note of the Day.

**An Uninspiring List.**

On the day Lord Irwin landed in this city, the India Office has announced the personnel of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. As the Age of Agriculture has begun in yesterday in succession to the Age of Platitudes on Equity and Justice But the list announced by the India Office will be found uninspiring by the Indian public. A Scottish owner of many acres is to preside and has for one of his leagues an Indian owner of many acres The English member of the I. C. S. fame the Punjab would easily carry away the prize for vilifying the "politically minded" class in India, finds a seat, so does Dr. Hyder as a reward for his valued services to the Taxation Committee Prof. Gangulee must, of course be there. The Commission is packed with Irish officials who have come to the end of their routine work in India, and whose views have become set by this time. Sir Gangadam, the eminent Indian engineer, may be expected to shake them up a bit, but the penchant for toeing the line to officialdom is well known. Mr. Kamat will be the sorry exponent of the people's views on agricultural reform.

**Officials and Elections.**

The election of Mr. R. M. Chinoy to the Corporation Presidentship must have come as a surprise to many. His majority of eleven is obviously due to nominated members who number sixteen. Excluding the nominated members, Mr. Husseinbhoy commands the majority of the elected members. Of the three candidates in the running, how was it that Mr. Sailoy Barodawalla was induced at the eleventh hour to retire? Who induced him to take this step? As against Mr. Chinoy had certainly equal chances because his supporters came from the same official and semi-official world. It is, indeed, a mystery why he should have consented to be out of the running. Whose pressure we wonder, proved the most susceptible in leaving to Mr. Chinoy open field against the candidate countenanced by the Municipal Nationalist Party? Before the ballot Mr. Salebhoy, it is reported was closetted in the room of the Municipal Commissioner along with the Commissioner of Police and other members. Official pressure, it is alleged, has been brought to bear in preventing the election of Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Laljee, the Municipal Commissioner himself taking a leading part in canvassing votes for his rival, and the good offices of a high official, a member of the Corporation, being also brought into requisition. We shall have more to say about these allegations on another occasion, but the reports that have reached us point to a reprehensible official interference in the choice of the City Mayor.

**The late Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis.**

We regret to note the sudden demise of Raosahadur D. B. Parasnis, the well-known historian and antiquarian of Satara. A very useful and interesting career is thus cut off. Rao Bahadur Parasnis struggled against great odds to direct the attention of our intellectuals to the need for a well-defined programme of historical research at a time when in the Marashtra country very little heed was paid to these matters. Mr. Parasnis persisted in his efforts to collect valuable material which would illumine the dark pages of later Maratha history and patiently brought together at Satara a valuable and rare collection of historical antiquities relating to that period. This is supplied at Satara and will remain as a worthy record of this patient and deligent scholar's endeavours to rekindle in us the historic sense. His collection of old Indian paintings is also of importance to those who are endeavouring to increase the facilities for the guidance from the past necessary to Indian artists. Such facilities are, by no means, common on this side of the country. We hope, therefore, that the necessary effort will be made to preserve in this country, the valuable specimens of old Indian paintings in his collection.

**M. Briand Scores.**

We anticipated the other day that the Briand Ministry as remodelled with the exclusion of M. Peret had a far better chance of getting over the financial difficulties of the Government in France than the ones with which M. Briand tried during the last few months to make the franc steady. Even the extreme Socialists are now tired of obstructing one measure of financial reform after another and the decision of the Socialist group to abstain from voting on the turn-over tax shows that they are willing to see that the Briand Government finds within legal reach a source of income for the State to which they are in principle opposed. Very cleverly the Government has appealed to Gallic patriotism and the appeal has succeeded. The poll-tax proposals went through and the idea that those who are exempted should make a voluntary donation of a minimum of twenty francs is such as to catch the popular imagination.

# INDIA'S "WELL-WISHER."

# WELCOMTO NEW VICEROY.

## CONSCUS OF INDIA'S EATNESS.

## HER MOMEOUS CONSTITUTIONAL ROBLEMS.

### LORD IVIN'S REPLY TO MUNICAL ADDRESS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Irwin, Vdesignate of India arrived at 4.45 p the Bombay Harbour by s.s. "Mooltan on his arrival at the Gate of India Lady Irwin was accorded a hearty rce by the members of the Municipal ation on behalf of the city. They wet at the steps by Sir Henry Lawren Acting Governor of Bombay, the Cder-in-Chief of India, Mr. V. J. Pate Pre- sident of the Legislative Assembl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of thbay Legislative Council and Mr. R. Anoy, the President of the Municipalora- tion. After they were introduce the Indian Chiefs present, they were cted in a procession to a dais where agearly half an hour passed in introdi of Naval officers, High Court Judges, ary officers and Consular officers, etc.

Lord Irwin was then presented wan address by the Municipal Corporat of Bombay which was read by the Pnt, Mr. R. M. Chinoy. The address ady published in these columns. After id- dress was presented in a silver cahe members of the Corporation were ice- er to Lord and Lady Irwin. Excehe members of the Nationalist Partyst all of them were present. Mr. R. Mt, member of the Nationalist Party he only gentleman present from that y. Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who was clan khaddar perhaps came as the Presidof the Legislative Assembly rather thna member of the Nationalist Party ss comes a non-party man as the Presif the Assembly.

The "Bombay Chronicle" this time given a seat far away with "Newa and the "Free Press of India," whil other English and Gujerati contempo were given a common table together to the dais and this distinction wh advertently or inadvertently made drew siderable attention of some of the gc men present. The press arrangement apparently made will invidious distinc

LORD IRWIN'S REPLY.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Irwin, G.C. G.C.I.E., replying to the address of welc presented by the President and members the Municipal Corporation of Bombay sa

Your Excellency, Mr President and G tlemen,—I greatly value the cordial w come you have extended to me on beh of the citizens of this great city of Bo bay. I am the more deply gratified your observations, because you have greet me, not as a stranger, but as one wh comes among you with family associations service on behalf of Idia. When som twenty years ago it fell to me myself t spend a short time in ndia, I litth thought that I might one day return t be responsible for its administration. For the last five years the wight of that res- ponsibility has been faithfully and untiring- ly sustained by Lord Reding, and it has not been without some ntural fisgiving that I have surveyed te magnitude of the field in which I am, llowing him, to labour.

But, if India is grea, ndia is also ge- nerous, and I take courae from the es- teem in which the name of my grandfather is still held among you. Your kindly words in his regard are evience that India is not unmindful of servics rendered to her, and will reinforce my determination to work for the discharge of te duties en- trusted to me by His Majest the King Em- peror.

As you observe, it is fittig that the future representative of HisMajesty the King Emperor should be recived on land- ing in India at this Gatewa with its pre- vious memories of their Imprial Majes- ties. For I come to you, no only to be the future Governor-General f India ap- pointed by the King Emperor nd entrusted with the guidance of his Goernment in India but as His Majesty's ture Viceroy also. I, therefore, come charged with that spirit of sympathy and trust. ad with that ardent desire to promote the welfare of India and the happiness of hepeople with which His Majesty's feelings tvards India have always been instinct.

Gentlemen, you have spoke of the wide responsibilities which you ear in the civic administration of this cit It is my hope at no distant date to mak myself ac- quainted at first hand with som of the problems, and to see some of th improve- ments to which you have made fusion. I am gratified to observe that in he fore- front of your projects you place the relief of suffering, the improvement f public health and the extension of eduion. I am likewise impressed by the cotage which with which you face your task, nd the manifest enthusiasm by which yc are ins- pired. In no directions may you more sure- ly give expression to the lofty ambition of promoting the moral and material happi- ness of our fellow men.

DIFFICULTIES OF CITY FATHERS.

I can well realise the special difficulties which confront you in Bombay, where East meets West and where you deal at one and the same time with a populous oriental city, a great centre of flourishing indus- tries, and a vast cosmopolitan port. In all wise proposals for the amelioration of social conditions and the improvement of amenities in the capital of the Presidency, I feel sure that you may count upon the warm sympathy of its Governor Sir Leslie Wilson. It is a matter of keen regret to me, not less I am sure than it is to you, that His Excellency is not present with us to-day. We all share the fervent hope that Lady Wilson may be speedily and complete- ly restored to health.

I take note of the passage in your ad- dress in which you claim for Bombay more generous treatment in financial and other matters. You will not expect me now to make any pronouncement on these sub- jects. It would not, indeed, be proper for me to do so until I have had time to make such enquiries for myself as will en- able me to gain a just perspective of In- dian affairs. But I can at least assure you that these enquiries will be informed with sympathy for your difficulties, with personal attention to your claims, and with a firm determination to hold the scales even between the conflicting claims of all classes, communities and provinces.

Neither will you, I am confident, expect one, who is only on the threshold of his Viceroyalty, to speak to you to-day on the vast and momentous constitutional ques- tions which are implicit in your reference to provincial autonomy and to the position of Indians overseas. On such grave mat- ters, India has a right to claim that those who come to serve her, should come with minds open to the free impact of Indian thought. It is accordingly, natural and right that you should take this, the ear- liest opportunity, of placing before me, both the anxieties and the aspirations which occupy your minds; and it will be both my duty and my pleasure to spare no efforts, so far as I rightly may, for the relief of those anxieties, and the understanding of those aspirations.

I am touched by the warm welcome you have offered to Lady Irwin. Let me as- sure you that she looks forward eagerly to her life in India with the opportunities that it must afford of carrying on the great work performed by Lady Reading and her predecessors. The women and children of India in particular may count on her un- tiring sympathy, and all well conceived projects that may assist the forces engaged in constant battle with suffering and dis- ase, and may make for the enhancement of the general welfare of the poor, will find in her a sure and ready friend.

Gentlemen, once more I thank you for the kindness with which you have received me, and for your generous wishes for my success in the task on which I am about to enter. For no man is it given to forecast the future or to predict what work it may be given to any one of us to do for India. But whatever the record of these next years may be, one thing for myself I can unreservedly declare, that you have to-day welcomed an honest and sincere well-wisher of India at her gate.

THE CASKET.

The address of welcome presented to Lord Irwin is inscribed on a parchment roll that is illuminated with a beautiful border of pillars on either side and with the views of the (1) Gate of India, (2) Apollo Gas62, (3) St. Thomas Cathedral and (4) Rajabai Clock Tower neatly and clearly drawn on the corners. At the top the Municipal Coat of Arms, the Star of India and the Viceroy's Coat of Arms are printed in the proper colours and at the bottom the front view of the Municipal Building with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Statue shown. The address is not rectangular in shape but is conic at the end and the whole thing looks like an arch and is mounted on white silk with an ivory roller at the top and bottom with tassels on all sides. The whole work was done by Mr. F. T. Max, Artist and Engraver much admired.

The casket is designed and manufactured by M/s Tarachand Pursaram, Jewellers. The front view is the Municipal Buildings and the rear view of Bombay, and on one side the Star of India and the other the Gateway of India. The Municipal Coat of Arms on the top, with fine ornamentations at the bottom inter-mingled with ribbon on which the letters "Urbs Prima In Indis" are carved out. The whole casket is finely engraved, frosted, the views oxydised and the ornaments gilded.

## THE PERSONNEL.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

### RESTRICTED TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton said that limitation was imposed on the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India with regard to the existing system of land ownership and tenancy, the assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges. It was not intended to preclude the Commission from examining witnesses on these questios with a view to eliciting whether and to what extent the present conditions of agriculture etc. were affected by them or from referring to them in its report as matters directly connected with the main question under enquiry.

THE PERSONNEL.

The India Office announces that the personnel Royal Commission on Agriculture in India will be composed of the following:—Marquess of Linlithgow, Chairman; Hubert Calvert; Professor Nogendranath Gangulee of Calcutta; Professor Lodhi Karim Hyder of Aligarh; Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat; Sir James MacKenna; Sir Henry Lawrence; Sir Thomas Middleton; Raja of Parlakimedi; and Raj Bahadur Sir Gangaram.—Reuter.

DIRECTORATE OF LABOUR OFFICE.

Mr. Lansbury raised the question of the Government of Bombay abolishing the separate post of Director of Labour Office.

Lord Winterton in his reply emphasised that it was purely a matter for the local Government.

## WHO'S WHO.

It was announced on January 20th, 1926, that His Majesty the King-Emperor had approved the constitution of a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. The terms of reference were published at the same time. His Majesty has now been pleased to approve that the Commission should be composed of the following:—

Chairman:—Marquis of Linlithgow President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Members:—(1) Mr. Hubert Calvert, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Punjab;

(2) Professor Nogendranath Gangulee, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy, Calcutta University;

(3) Dr. Lodi Karim Hyder, M.L.A., Professor of Economics Aligarh University, lately member of the Taxation Committee;

(4) Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Member of the Bombay Agricultural Board, late member of Legislative Assembly;

(5) His Excellency Sir Henry Staveley Lawrence, Acting Government of Bombay; formerly Director of Agriculture, Bombay;

(6) Sir James MacKenna, I.C.S., late Development Commission, Burma;

(7) Sir Thomas Middleton, Commissioner under the Development and Road Improvement Funding Act,

(8) Raja Sir Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Garu, Raj of Parlakimedi, Zamindar, Madras Presidency;

and (9) Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram, Retired Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

## SGR. MUSSOLINI'S PROGRAMME.

### TO VISIT TRIPOLI AND MALTA.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Rome.—On board a warship, escorted by a destroyer, two dreadnought, four cruisers, four torpedo boats and four submarines, Sgr. Mussolini will sail, from Ostia or Gaeta, on 7th April, to inspect Tripoli where he will arrive on 11th April after the squadron has carried out gunnery and tactical exercises on the way. He will leave Tripoli on 15th April for Italy, and then proceed to Malta where he will stay from 20th to 24th April.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS

A Madrid message says: The Cabinet has authorised a flight in the spring, from Madrid to Manila, By Captain Martinez, Capt. Gonzalez and Capt. Loriga on three Dreguet aeroplanes.

A Brussels message says: The Belgian airmen departed on their return journey from Leopoldville in Belgian Congo and have arrived at Mongalla.

A London message says:—The Mysore Gold Mining Company's report for 1925 shows a profit of £204,158, and recommends a dividend of 25 per cent.

The Mount Vernon Tea Company has declared a divided, for the year, of 40 per cent.

A Malta message says:—Piloting naval aeroplone Lt. Bryan landed on the aircraft carrier. The Aeroplane fell over the side of the vessel and sank. Neither the body nor the machine has been recoverd.

In League Football, First Division, Cardiff, beat Sunderland by three goals to one.

In consequence of the illness of Princess Victoria she Court will not move to Windsor on April 1, as projected. To-night's bulletin states that Her Royal Highness' condition is unchanged.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Maharaja Bahadur Keshev Prosad Singh, C. B. E., of Dumraon to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in succession to the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Barrister-at-law when the latter vacates office.

## BRITISH BUDGET.

### DEFICIT OF 14 MILLIONS

### COAL SUBSIDY COSTS 19 MILLIONS.

LONDON, March 31.

The Exchequer returns for the fiscal year, which ended on 31st March, show that the revenue totalled 812 millions sterling and the expenditure chargeable against revenue 826 millions sterling. Mr. Churchill estimated the revenue at 801 millions.

But for the coal subsidy which has added 19 millions sterling to the expenditure, Mr. Churchill's first budget would have shown a surplus of nearly five millions.—Reuter's Special.

## UNJUST TO INSURED PERSONS.

LONDON, April 1.

The House of Commons rose at 9-32 this morning after an all-night sitting for nineteen hours when the Government secured clause one of the Economy Bill, providing for the reduction of contributions to the National Health Insurance Fund instead of the first two clauses which the Government hoped would pass.

The Opposition contended that the clause was unjust to fifteen million insured persons whose chances of additional benefits would be curtailed by the reduction of contributions.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN'S AIRSHIP POLICY.

### TO BE SUBMITTED TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare answered in the affirmative a question whether the question of the airship policy would be submitted to the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

## INCREASE IN WORKING HOURS.

### MANCHESTER COTTON-SPINNERS' RESOLVE.

LONDON, March 31.

A ballot of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester has resulted, by a overwhelming majority, in favour of extending the working hours in the American yarn spinning section from 30½ to 35 hours a week.—Reuter.

## A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

### 6 PERSONS KILLED.

London, March 31.

Three men and three women have been killed by a fire at a mansion in Coolock District in the county of Dublin early on Wednesday morning.

The Dublin mansion fire shows mysterious features. The Fire Brigade and the Police found the doors blazing and the house locked and bolted. All six bodies were within. One of the victims, a man-servant, had a terribly injured head which is believed, according to one account, to be due to bullet, and according to another, probably to a falling beam. Other victims are two brothers, two sisters and maid servant.—Reuter.

## HUGH DALY RELEASED ON BAIL.

LONDON, March 31.

Hugh Daly has been committed for trial, and released on bail of £200. A woman diner, who was sitting near Mr. Baldwin, gave evidence that the missile struck her cheek, fell on the table, then on the floor and burst into flames. Her evening dress was badly burned, but she was not hurt.—Reuter.

A previous message on the subject, dated London March 29 is reproduced below:—"Hugh Daily (24), hotel porter speaking with an Irish brogue, was charged to-day at the Bow-street Police Court, with throwing an explosive missile with intent to do bodily harm at the dinner of the Ireland Club in celebration of St. Patrick's Day on 17th March.

A sensation was caused at the above-mentioned dinner by lighted firework being thrown when Mr. Baldwin arose to speak. The Prince of Wales was the principal guest at the dinner."

(Continued from column 6.)

Provincial Legislatures where their experience of commerce, industry and finance has been of great assistance to the administration. Individual members have also been most generous in their donations to charities and public purposes; and I gratefully acknowledge their unselfish activities in these directions both on behalf of local and all-India objects.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address and kind wishes. Though I am shortly to sever my official concern with the interests you represent, I shall always keep in touch with the progress of the great industry in India which you direct and you have my warmest wishes for its future prosperity."

## QUALITIES OF UTMOST VALUE.

MADRAS, March 31.

In the course of an article in appreciation of Lord Reading's Viceroyalty the "Madras Mail" says:—On the whole both Lord Reading and India can look back with satisfaction to his five years of office. His qualities have been of utmost value to this country in what has been very markedly a period of transition.—A. P.

# BOMBAY'S 'NEW MOON'

# BRIGHT TRADE PROSPECTS!

## INDIA'S ERA OF NEW SCHEMES.

### REGRET AT FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

### VICEROY'S SPEECH AT BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Their Excellencies Earl and Countess of Reading arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Thursday morning at eight o'clock at Victoria Terminus and were received by Sir Henry Lawrence, the Acting Governor of Bombay with a large number of Government officials. After the formal introduction the Viceroy and the Vicerine proceeded towards Government House where they would stay till Saturday afternoon. Before departure from Delhi an accident occured to one of the maids of Lady Reading while boarding the motor car and she sustained some minor injury. She was conveyed in a stretcher to the ambulance which was waiting at the Victoria Terminus station. An ambulance in the Viceregal procession gave currency to a rumour that some mishap had occurred on the way, but there was no truth in the rumour beyond the incident narrated above.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in reply to the Farewell Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday said:—

Gentemen,—I am glad on the occasion of my approaching departure from India to have this opportunity of meeting once again the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; and I am very grateful to your Chamber and to you, gentlemen, personally for your kind thought in presenting me with this farewell address and for your good wishes for me and Her Excellency.

You have been kind enough to enumerate, in very generous terms of appreciation, some of the events during my period of office which have had reactions on trade and commerce. Many years of my life before I assumed charge of my office in India had been passed in close touch with those associated in these pursuits in the metropolis of the Empire; and I could claim also to have had some first-hand acquaintance with other great centres of commerce and finance in other countries both in the old world and the new.

ECONOMIC DISLOCATION.

I came to India fresh from the momentous discussions on economic and financial reconstruction in Europe which were occupying the minds of all thinking men at home. The normal production and interchange of goods and raw material had in some countries practically come to a standstill. Markets were everywhere dull. Exchange was undergoing violent fluctuations. The currency systems of some countries had failed to withstand the shock, to which they had been subjected, and were falling down in value to vanishing point. The more pessimistic were inclined to predict that the world would not recover for a century from this economic dislocation. The more hopeful recognised that the greatest care, industry and fore thought would be required to build up again the stability of pre-war conditions. With my mind attuned to these problems, I set myself on arrival in India to try to restore stability to the finances of the Government of the country by rigid economy and prudence, to rehabilitate the railway systems and to reconstruct those aspects of conditions connected with industry, trade and commerce in which the Government can properly lend a heping hand.

My Government in their efforts have had the assistance of favourable monsoon seasons; they have also had, as I most gratefully acknowledge, the firm support of the commercial community in overcoming their difficulties. Though conditions in commercial circles in the earlier part of the period of my Viceroyalty were often depressing and sometimes almost desperate, there has been a complete absenc of panic; and the commercial community have put their trust in the sincerity of the efforts of Government to find a solution to the problems confronting the country. They have assisted Government throughout to the best of their ability with reasonable criticism and advice. Their technical knowledge and experience have been freely put at our disposal; and their own energy, initiative and courage have supplemented in a remarkable degree the measures adopted by Government for the amelioration of the situation.

IN CALMER WATERS.

Now we are in calmer waters; and I think that both the Government and the commercial community can look back with satisfaction over the great distance, traversed in so short a time, and now separating us from the cyclone which once threatened to engulf the commercial and financial well-being of India.

My only regret is that the limitations of financial stringency and the vital necessity for reconstruction and rehabilitation have militated against any widespread and general progress with very important schemes of new construction and development. The former work was more vital and had to take precedence, as any prudent businessman will admit. With the more stable condition now secured, the era for these new schemes has, I hope, begun. I know that all well-considered new projects will have the warm support of the commercial community. In the Royal Commission on Agriculture I leave behind a new field of enquiry, in which I am proud to have helped to turn the first furrows and which, I am confident, has potentialities for a rich harvest of future prosperity.

BOMBAY'S "NEW MOON."

Bombay still has some problems to solve, and watches for a change in the moons of commercial activity to bring better trade weather. I believe the new moon is now not far off; and when the change be-

I am confident that the enterprise of Bombay will take the fullest advantage of opportunities.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. Though time and space may separate me in future from the important interests you represent here, I shall continue to watch with sympathy and confidence the future development of the great commercial mart and Empire port of Bombay."

## GOVT. ANXIOUS TO HELP TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

### EXCISE ABOLITION—A SOURCE OF SATISFACTION.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in reply to the Address presented by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, yesterday said:—

"Gentlemen,—I am most grateful to the members of your various Associations for presenting me with this address on the occasion of my departure from Bombay. I am glad to receive your testimony regarding the satisfaction which the abolition of the cotton excise duties has given to the representatives of the important cotton textile industry. As I have already made clear in my speeches to the Legislaturss and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and also in reply to a deputation from the interests which you, Gentlemen, represent, the Government of India was pledged to the abolition of these duties as soon as financial conditions permitted. That the abolition was somewhat long deferred was due to the crisis of war and the financial stringency which obscured the outlook in the period of acute economic depression following upon it. By rigid economy and prudent measures, however, the financial position has now been stabilised; and although at this time twelve months ago and in the first half of last financial year the position was still too uncertain to make any definite commitment, later when the year had declared itself and there seemed a reasonable prospect of a surplus, which I am happy to say has been subsequently realised, I and my Government at once took steps to examine whether, what I knew to be your wishes and the wishes of the Central Legislature, could be put into effect without undue financial risk; and after careful consideration I suspended by the issue of an Ordinance the collection of the duties from the 1st of December last. The abolition of the duties has now been brought forward by my Government as a permanent measure and passed into law by the Legislature.

A SOURCE OF SATISFACTION.

I am gratified that I was able to take this step during my period of office. It was in particular a source of satisfaction to me that I found myself in a position to give the relief at a time when it was specially needed. The suspension came into effect at a moment when the conditions of the industry were unusually perplexing and when labour disputes in Bombay had added to the difficulties. His Excellency the Governor kept me in close touch with the situation in Bombay, and I watched events with anxious sympathy. The disappearance of the duties will, I trust, help to solve some of the general problems confronting the mill-owners, while the prompt and generous action of the owners in Bombay in restoring the reduction in wages has already borne fruit in the termination of the labour disputes in Bombay.

You may be confident that the Government of India attach the greatest importance to the textile industry and have the fullest desire to encourage the enterprise which has so successfully started and carried on large spinning and weaving concerns in Bombay, Cawnpore and other centres and gives employment to a large number of operatives. India takes a just pride in the establishment of this great industry, and the Government of India are equally solicitous for its prosperity. Measures for improving prospects have been under discussion between the Associations connected with the management of the industry and the Government of India; and you have received the views of the latter regarding certain concrete suggestions put forward by you.

ANXIOUS TO HELP TEXTILE INDUSTRY

As far as Government is concerned, I repeat, there is every desire to assist the industry; but Government must be satisfied that measures free from objection and generally appropriate are adopted. The eventual welfare of the industry is a purpose common to both the mill-owners and to Government; and it is only in regard to the precise steps, which can most usefully be taken, that there is room for a difference of view. Sir Charles Innes, the Member of my Executive Council in charge of the Commerce Department, is now in Bombay; and I trust you will take this opportunity of freely and frankly exchanging views with him. The fuller the discussion, the better will be the prospects of arriving at a solution.

Before I take leave of you let me express my appreciation of the public spirit which individual members of the Mill-owners' Association have always displayed during my term of office. A number of them have served as Members on the Central and

(Continued in Col. 4.)

# BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR.

## RAHIMTULLA M. CHINOY ELECTED.

## A KEEN CONTEST.

There was a very keen contest for the presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. Two Progressive candidates—Messrs. Barodawalla and Fazulbhoy Ibrahim having retired, it was a straight fight between Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, the Swarajist candidate and Mr. R. M. Chinoy who was the champion of the Progressive Party. The House was full for once, and a free taste of the fight was given in the very beginning, for even the Chairman's election was hotly contested by Mr. Nariman, the leader of the Nationalists who wanted, in accordance with the conventions of the House, that Mr. V. J. Patel, should occupy the chair for the purposes of the presidential elections. Mr. Patel, however, in view of the attitude of some of the members declined to occupy the chair. After some further fight the balloting was proceeded with and Mr. R. M. Chinoy was declared elected by 55 votes against 44 votes to Mr. H. A. Lalji. A proposition thanking Mr. Baptista was then passed, but not before Mr. B. T. Desai had made a "frank and honest" speech.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar proposed that Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot should take the chair. He said it was the convention of the Corporation that the retiring president of the Corporation should be elected chairman on such an occasion, but since Mr. Baptista was not there, and they wanted a non party man, he thought Mr. Arbuthnot should be elected to the chair.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman regretted that an old member like the proposer of the first proposition should have overlooked the convention of the Corporation. It was their convention that the retiring President should be elected to the chair, and in his absence the previous year's president was usually made the chairman. As the next gentleman was Mr. V. J. Patel, in the absence of Mr. Baptista, he proposed him to the chair. It was very much to be regretted that in a formal matter like this a controversy should have been raised, as in accordance with the convention Mr. Patel should have taken the chair.

Mr. M. M. Desai seconded.

MR. PATEL DECLINES.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he did not want to take the chair as there were members, who did not want to respect the conventions of the Corporation.

Mr. Arbuthnot then took the chair.

Mr. Nariman then rose to a point of order and asked whether the Chairman could sign the minutes of the previous meeting under Section 36 (G) of the Municipal Act. Only if the president was absent could the Chairman sign the minutes of the previous meeting, but in this case the president had not been elected, and he quoted Mr. D. F. Mulla's recent opinion in another matter.

The Chairman said no ruling was necessary, as the minutes had already been signed by him. (Loud Laughter). When he took the chaid he ha said: "Ladies, and gentlemen, I shall sign the minutes of the previous meeting. Have you any objection?" (Laughter). As no objection was made he had signed the minutes already. Before beginning their business he cordially welcomed the new members of the Corporation.

Mr. Byramji moved that they should proceed with the election of the President.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla then got up and was mumbling something about his retiring from the contest for the Presidential chair.

Mr. Nariman rising to a point of order asked whether a member could make a speech at this stage, as they had to proceed with the item on the agenda for the election of a President out of four candidates.

The Chairman said Mr. Barodawalla wanted to retire and he wished to make a statement.

MR. BARODAWALLA WITHDRAWS.

Mr. Barodawalla said he wished to retire from the contest and wanted to thank his friends and supporters for promising their support to him.

A voice: Will you give us the names of these persons? (Laughter).

The Chairman said the Secretary had received a letter from Mr. Fazul Ibrahim withdrawing his candidature.

Mr. Nariman said the proposition could not be amended without the permission of the House.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Scrutineers: Khan Saheb Katrak, Messrs. Thakoredas Bhukanwalla and T. H. Bird.

RESULT OF BALLOTING.

The ballotting was then proceeded with and at about 2-30 p.m. the scrutineers began counting the votes, and Mr. R. M. Chinoy secured 55 votes and Mr. H. A. Lalji 44. The former was therefore, declared duly elected.

Mr. Chinoy then took the chair and thanked the Corporation for electing him President.

The President announced that he had received a letter from the solicitors of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani calling upon the co-opted members not to vote as he had lodged an appeal with the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, against the elections. The President said the letter did not require a reply from them.

MR. BAPTISTA THANKED.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji then moved a resolution placing on record the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Joseph Baptista during the past year as the President of the Corporation and Chairman of Committees. Dr. Dadachanji said Mr. Baptista's knowledge of engineering and law was of great use to the Corporation, and it was a pity that he should have been defeated in elections for the co-opted seats. He hoped the elections for the co-opted seats would be set aside and that Mr. Baptista would again be elected.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Mr. Baptista was known as the Mazzini of Matherpacady and he had always worked for the welfare of the city. If he had worked for himself he was sure Mr. Baptista would have been made member of the Executive Council long ago.

A number of members spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. B. T. Desai said most of the members had spoken that Mr. Baptista was a successful president, but the results of the co-option had shown in what respect he was held by the Corporation! If they wanted to speak on the resolution he wanted them not only to give their lip sympathy to it, but also their honest appreciation, and honest appreciation lay not in speech, but action. If they really thought that Mr. Baptista was so indispensable to the Corporation, because he was fighting for the cause of justice and right, then it was up to the members of the Corporation to give him their votes, and only those who had voted for him had any right to speak on the proposition.

Voices: Did you give him your vote?

"BITTER TRUTH."

Mr. Desai said he was speaking neither in favour nor against the resolution. All he said was that if they appreciated him they should have elected him. Truth was no doubt bitter, but it must be told.

The proposition was passed with acclamation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

# AN OPEN LETTER.

## TO LORD IRWIN.

Sir,—Please do not blame India, if you had a cold reception on your landing, and drive through the official route. The reasons are obvious. For Indians, Satraps may come and Satraps may go; but the steel frame of the bureaucracy goes on for ever, and grinds down the Indian too fine!

**Beware of the Bureaucracy.**

Lord Irwin, please beware of the bureaucracy in India, if you wish to steer clear of rocks, and shoals and sharks! They have bungled so often on the Frontier; and have overloaded India with the disastrous losses in men, in money and in materials. They have muddled so terribly in the Mesopotamian Expedition, which resulted in the loss of Indian lives and Britain's reputation. They are estranging Britons and Indians in India by their Black Acts, and by a policy of ruthless repression, suppression, and persecution. The bureaucrats in India are like the Bourbons of the old. They will neither learn, nor unlearn anything! They are so exasperating the India of to-day, that they unconsciously do the Bolshevik propaganda in this land! Lord Irwin, please profit by the experience of Britons in Hongkong to-day. The bureaucrats there drove the Chinese to desperation; and the latter carried on Non-Co-operation even in matters of sanitation! Lord Irwin, please beware of the bungling bureaucrats of India, also the titled sycophants of India, and please keep out of their wily woods.

**Surrender or Shakehand?**

You have appealed to India to extend her hand for a happy shake. Lord Irwin, India has never withdrawn her hand of fellowship. Mahatma Gandhi has ever extended it Deshbandhu Das made a fresh gesture at Faridpur. Pandit Nehru renewed it recently in the Assembly. But, your predecessor wanted India to surrender. That she will not, in any case. If you are in earnest about a shakehand; there are Gandhiji and Panditji ready. That is your "Great Opportunity". As a joint author of the Great Opportunity", won't you translate your expressions into actions at an early date? God speed, Lord Irwin! —Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

# TAX ON SHATRINJAYA PILGRIMS.

## BOMBAY JAINS' PROTEST.

At a public meeting of the members of the Jain community held on Thursday morning at the Lalbag to protest against the interim order of tthe Agent to the Governor-General, Western India, Kathiawar States, Rajkot, and against the attitude of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana re. pilgrimage to the sacred hill, the following resolutions were passed, a copy of which was telegraphed to the Agent at Rajkot:—

This meeting of all members of the Jain community in Bombay unanimously records its strong disapproval of and its protest against the interim sanction regarding the counting of pilgrims visiting the Shatrunjaya Hill given by the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India, Kathiawar States, Rajkot and strongly appeals to him to reconsider the injustice done and pacify the feelings of the Jain community.

This meeting further unanimously declares that the interim sanction given by the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India, Kathiawar States, Rajkot, to the Thakor Saheb of Palitana to count the pilgrims visiting the Shatrunjaya Hill is intolerable, derogatory to the self-respect of the Jain community and would cause great hardship to the Pilgrims and resilves that no Jain shuold go on pilgrimage to Palitana until a final and satisfactory settlement is arrived at.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

Well-known bazars in the city observed hartal in sympathy with the Jain community.

# LORD READING'S VICEROYALTY.

(BY K. S. VENKATARAMANI.)

Lord Reading lays down his high office early in April. His Viceregal term has been an exceptional one even allowing for the convention to phrase pleasantly the farewell to every Viceroy. Since the days of Canning, no quinquennium has been more anxious or critical since Dalhousie, no Viceroy has rendered a greater service to *Britain* than this eminent Jew.

Lord Reading came to office when a great national movement was nearing its zenith of power. United India in one voice demanded Swaraj. The grant seemed inevitable and at one time was almost certain. Lord Reading was faced with a first class problem and he solved it in his own way not as a statesman but as a diplomat capitalising our blunders. He stemmed, the tide, with soft and fair words, with caution tact and superb patience, guided by a remarkable knowledge of men and things. Non-Co-operation lost its political victories, and the Viceroy scored. But his tactical success leaves behind only bigger problems to Lord Irwin even as Dalhousie left to Canning the fruits of his policy. For, though Non-Co-operation has died in its original shape and impulse, its spirit lives seeking for expression. It will never die, for it embodies a nation's longings—till it has delivered its message and achieved fulfilment. So, Non-Co-operation is worth a higher study to understand the true values of our culture and civilisation. The brooding mind of a Renascent India—a poesy rought in the dream of a long sleep—is imbedded in this clumsily named movement. It gives the clue to our present and future.

The Indian mind is pacific, individualistic and non-political. It enjoys a gentle negation of order in its collective aspect. It reckons Government a minor adventure of man, not often wholly good. It seeks individual perfection as the best contribution to collective happiness. Indian History before 1857 is a faithful index of this genius. With its numerous village republics, India before 1857, was the least governed country in the world. Except for the Punjab and a small tract round Delhi, India never knew a highly centralised Government which laid its financial whip on the back of even the most remote villages. Organisation crushes our genius as it destroys the soul of our villages and the beauty of our life. With an awakened consciousness, revolt was in the air. Mahatma Gandhi with the instinct of a spiritual leader canvassed it into a great national movement with a message. Its true significance is that not only the Government of India but all Government is satanic, for all government governs too much. The head-gear, if a necessity, has now become a load which fatigues the pilgrim on his way to the hill-god.

Is not this anguished Indian cry also a world-cry a problem vexing not the politician immersed in it and over worked for the day but the thinker in his cloister mildly speculating upon the theoratical superfluousness of all government? Is not the whole world now over-ruled? Is not government a huge vampire sucking the blood of millions? Whence is the need for so much government which means barren toil over red tape and routine? Is not every man in the world sweating for four months in the year to pay for the privilege of being governed? What is the return for the average hard working, peace loving, tiller of the soil, the primary producer of wealth —very little except a vague immersion in ideas of peace and profection, the absence of which would mean probably no substantial injury to himself. Non-Co-operation contains at its bottom some such ideas of ever lasting value to man and to the science of future government. Decentralise and govern the least till it reaches the vanishing point with the evolution of man, is the message that India has got to give to the world in the political sphere. Gandhiji himself is only an exponent of some such thought—a precursor of a great Renaissance somewhat side tracked by the immediate philosophy of the *charka*. In the new vision of the world, government will exist not as the rough and ugly rope that it is now, binding the souls of men in a great bundle of bendage but a silken thread keeping together lightly a garland of varied flowers. That is why Mahatmaji failed politically. A spiritual leader in politics has to focus many cross-rays of light. He is never allowed to develop to perfection his own line of action or the full significance of his message.

Lord Reading the astute politician found when the came to office a spiritual leader, a *Sanvasi* in Indian politics. At the same moment he knew that patience only was required of him to become an expert angler in the Indian waters. We were dished and our mood is now grim and sullen.

But who does not philosophise after a failure, and an Indian? If non co-operation has failed, we echo that non violence also has failed. Let British papers inwardly so chuckle and poor sighted statesmen rejoice. The conviction that non-violence will not pay is going deeper into the heart of India, an India of 300 millions. When a new movement for political liberty is born in India again under a different leadership,—it does not matter even if many decades hence,—we have a long memory and great patience for certain things—then it will be a fight to the finish—disorder and anarchy, blood shed and red ruin, mass destruction and guerilla warfare, misery such as even India never saw before. A thinker with vision and courage foresees it all. The cost in such matters is never reckened when a nation makes up its mind—even heterogeneous India as you love to call it, has a single mind sometimes. For our right to Swaraj is not primarily based on our competency or fitness. It is a birth right we lost for several reasons. For other reasons, we want to regain it just now. None shall say "no".

Lord Irwin can prevent such a mood and a catastrophe—not by liquid words that leak in transit but by timely noble and courageous action. Baldwin and Birkenhead should treat India as Bannerman did South Africa Summon a round table conference immediately and draft a Common Wealth of India Bill. Delay is fraught with peril. Dr. Annie Besant, the great humanitarian, has already pointed out the way. I assure you all this generosity will prove only an investment. It will pay you in the long run—when India is under Swaraj. We are a grateful people and we never undervalue in our own minds the great things you have done for us in the past. As a free nation, we will prove our kindliness and humanity and welcome you all alike in helping us to order our little life in this planet, as it is God's will and wish. For, the Indian unrest, though immediately political is finely saturated with the compassion and the humanity, the refinement and the emotion of Buddhistic India. We are now striking for liberty not only for our ownsake but that we may deliver, facing the world, our true message. Will you stifle this voice or imprison this aspiration?

# CHINTAMANI CONFERENCE.

## MR. KELKAR UNABLE TO ATTEND.

It is expected that Sir Syed Ali Imam or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will preside over the All-Parties Conference on Saturday and Sunday. Among those who have intimated their willingness to attend are: Mrs. Besant, Pt. Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Moropant Joshi, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. Kunzru and several others. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will not be able to attend owing to the Shivaji Festival, but some other members of the Responsive Co-operation Party will be present with their President, Mr. Jayakar.

Pandit Malaviya will arrive to-day afternoon and with him will also come Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharyar. Mr. Chakravarti and other gentlemen from Calcutta will arrive Saturday morning with Sir M. Joshi and others from Berar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Mr. Chintamani will attend the Besant-Sapru Conference on 2nd and 5th instants.—A. P.

# UNITED NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani informs those residing in Bombay who have been invited to attend the United Nationalist Conference to be held at China Baug on April 3 and 4, that arrangements have been made to post the admission cards to them and requests those coming from outside the city of Bombay for the Conference to receive their cards at China Baug on Saturday, April 3, before the Conference commences.

# "WE WANT NO GIFT."

## PT. MALAVIYA AT BENARES.

BENARES, April 1.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting at the Town Hall, Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Charlar said that the Gandhi-Das-Nehru Pact was absolutely improper, the Mahatma having consented without consulting the Congress leaders. For long years the Congress was a solid united body. The Bengal partition created a new Nationalist Party called Extremists as opposed to the Moderate Party. Mr. Vijayaraghava Charlar concluded: "We are a part of England. We want to be as great as England. The Dominions are allowed self-determination. India is not. Parliament cannot be arbiters of our destiny. Of our own rights we are proprietors. We want no gift."

Pandit Malaviya said when the Swarajist Party was formed Deshbandhu Das talking to him at Anandbhavan, Allahabad, had offered him its presidentship which he thankfully declined. He then believed in Gandhi's boycott of Councils. The non-violent non-co-operation, he was now of opinion, had failed in its purpose. He was in favour of the acceptance of Ministerial appointments. He did not approve of Pandit Nehru's resignation of his membership of the Skeen Committee.—A. P.

# RAO BAHADUR D. B. PARASNIS DEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, April 1.

Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis, founder of the Satara Historical Museum, recently opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson died of heartfailure at noon on Wednesday in camp. He was indisposed for 2 or 3 days only and hence his patron the Chief of Sangli could see him only an hour before his death. In the evening the funeral was attended by the leading gentry including Dadasaheb Karandikar and Rao Bahadur Kale his life-long friends.

Shrimant Appa Saheb Patwardhan returned to Sangli "en route" Bombay in the afternoon. The Municipal schools, library and the Union Club remained closed yesterday in honour of the deceased. A condolence meeting is being arranged probably this evening.

# IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Apr. 1.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted by 293 votes to 265 the monopoly of the importation of petroleum which comes into operation to-day.—Reuter.

# PRINCESS VICTORIA'S CONDITION.

LONDON, April 1.

A bulletin issued this morning says that Princess Victoria's condition has slightly improved.—Reuter.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda came to see Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading as their train passed through Baroda station. She garlanded Their Excellencies and bade them farewell.

Swami Sattayadeo who was on a short visit to Allahabad delivered a series of lectures on the Hindu Sangathan.

# SIMLA COOLY CASE.

## STORY OF "SAHIB'S KICK."

LAHORE, April 1.

When hearing in the Mansell Pleydell case appeal resumed to-day in the High Court, Mr. Camell continued his arguments and after addressing the Court for two hours and a quarter concluded his arguments at quarter past twelve after which Mr. Sleem, the Public Prosecutor rose to reply and the latter was developing his arguments and meeting the criticisms of Mr. Camell when the Court rose for lunch.

Mr. Camell in his concluding arguments to-day said that the deceased might have received his injuries due to quarrel among coolies as the latter were prone to quarrels and it also might have been due to gambling.

Mr. Justice Zafar Ali asked counsel how could he say that coolies were prone to quarrels as he did not know of such a thing and asked him to better confine himself to evidence as it was and sift or attack it.

Counsel replying said that evidence of Mrs. Brown was quite consistent with the other possibilities. Prosecution could not definitely say that Mansel Pleydell committed this act. Injuries to the deceased might also have been caused by some sort of altercation and the unfortunate man might have fallen down at some hill side. He might have received kicks and blows from quarrel and before quarter past eleven must have been injured and dead either as a result of direct blow or as a result of fall from height. Coolies when they found one of their men dead must have made consultations among themselves, and told the story to their Chowdhry that a Sahib had kicked the deceased at Yates Place. From this statement it was a very easy stretch to say "Oh, it must have been the Sahib living at Yates Place."

Concluding he said:—The man must have met his injuries in some other manner and not in the manner suggested by the prosecution and the only logical result will be acquittal because the law does not allow any reconstruction of evidence.—A. P.

## DISCREPANCY OF TIME OF ASSAULT.

LAHORE, March 31.

Counsel, continuing his argument on Wednesday referred to the incident of call at the Chota Simla Police station which, he said, had also been discredited by the learned sessions judge. There was not a word about the visit to the Chota Simla Thana in the first information report and his submission was that this incident was untrue and was simply suggested at the instance of some wily person.

Counsel next discussed the incident of assault, and said, according to the prosecution, accused gave several kicks to deceased while the Sessions Judge found only two kicks. The absurdity of the prosecution story, he submitted, must have gone a long way in persuading the judge to reject it. Was it at all likely, he asked, that the host of a dinner would go on violently kicking a coolie, a person who was his guest? It was absurdity to say that accused kicked the man from the steps to the rickshaw and from the rickshaw to the drain. The judge and the assessors realised this and rejected this story. Counsel next dealt with what the judge called two important witnesses Rikhia and Subkaran, and pointed out discrepancies in their statements. He then briefly dealt with the evidence of Saligram and Lala Mohanlal, and in summing up his arguments said that he had shown ample justification for the Sessions Judge's finding that there had been a mass of false evidence and tutoring.

WHERE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE IS FALSE.

He had also shown that the prosecution evidence was false in the following particulars. (1) the place of the assault (2) the time of the assault and of death (3) the nature of the assault and the number of kicks and (4) the intermediate assault on Subkaran. Counsel submitted that these all formed part of the actual occurrence and not of the surrounding circumstances as the Judge had pointed out that where witnesses had been disbelieved there could be no conviction and when Judge had found a mass of false evidence and tutoring he could not accept other parts of the evidence. If witnesses were capable of concocting part of a story, they were capable of concocting the whole of the story, and counsel cited several rulings in support of his contention. Counsel then dealt with the defence evidence and said the judge had found conspiracy to exist between chaudhries and coolies as to whether or not these persons had a criminal feeling there was no proof on record. But there was evidence of this nature that possibly there were some enemies of the Canteen Board who were working and helping the case against Mansel Pleydell, and these Chowdhries were working against the Canteen Board. Moreover, there were certain matters which the judge had overlooked altogether—the utter absence of corroboration and motive. It passed his comprehension, counsel submitted, why Mansel should go on violently assaulting the police for nothing. The demeanour of accused also showed that he did not commit any violent assault. Moreover, a sane man would not himself ring up the Superintendent of Police, next day, the accused had done, and that while assault was going on no coolie should make any noise or protest.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

WHEN DID "COOLY" TAKE HIS FOOD.

Before his lordship left court room he enquired as to when counsel would finish his arguments and said in a case like this they had to take the prosecution evidence on merits apart from expert medical evidence. Coolies his lordship said, could not tell the exact time of their taking meal as they did not possess watches on their hands. The Sessions Judge also believed that cooly had been injured and injury took place in the bungalow of the accused and evidence was conclusive on the point that food must have been taken by the deceased one hour before the assault took place and therefore there was no necessity of bringing in theories and prolonging argument.

The Counsel, in reply, submitted that the town, in this case, was not entitled to say that deceased took food at 11 p.m. when witnesses say that he took at 10 p.m.

Further arguments will be heard to-morrow.—A. P.

# DEFINITELY REJECTED

## AM'S CLAIM TO BERAR.

## ATRATION PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE.

DELHI, April 1.

orrespondence between Lord Reading r Nizam of Hyderabad regarding etrocession of Berar has just been ped. The correspondence shows that tion of the Nizam has been definitely rd by Government after submission t Secretary of State.

Nizam again wrote to the Govern. that in regard to the internal affairs derabad the Nizam stood on the same g with the Government as the British nment in respect of the affairs of h India, and he argued that the matter a dispute was not one in respect of the British Government were competent to give a decision. He, therefore, sed that a Commission be appointed nsider the question on which there was fference of opinion between the Government of India and himself.

rd Reading, in his reply, said that His Majesty's Government's decision question arose for a Court of Arbitration, and that the sovereignty of the British Crown was supreme in India and that ruler of an Indian States could claim to otiate with the British Government on equal footing.

he Viceroy said that his reply was on alf of the Secretary of State as well as vernment of India.—A.P.

# R. CHINTAMANI'S DEFENCE.

## EPLY TO PANDIT MOTILAL'S ATTACK

Asked by a representative of the Associated Press, whether he had anything to say Pandit Motilal Nehru's reference to im in his speech at Lucknow on March 30, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said: "If Mr. Nehru was sent to jail it was in spite of me and not on account of me, and if thousands were sent to jail I had no more to do with that than I had to do with the prosecution of Mr. Nehru. It is again not true that I went out of my way and gave my uninvited assent to the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It goes without saying that it is equally untrue that every vote given to the Liberals and their kin meant sending thirty thousand or more of their countrymen to jail."

"AN INGLORIOUS REGIME."

Mr. Chintamani added that it was for those who knew the facts to say whether his regime as Minister was "inglorious." That was obviously not for him to say. If ever the whole of the facts relating to the numerous prosecutions of December 1921 were published, which neither Mr. Chintamani nor his colleague Pandit Jagat Narain was at liberty to do, he had no reason to fear the judgment of dispassionate men. They would then know in what direction the influence of the two Liberal ex-Ministers was exerted.

Proceeding, Mr. Chintamani said: "Mr. Nehru's reference to Pandit Malaviya, who has been appealing to people to go into the Congress is thoroughly characteristic. His attitude towards those who have the misfortune of being unable conscientiously to follow his changing lead is one of contempt and when not even a Malaviya, with his record of more than 40 years of continuous public service, is not immune from derisive and contemptuous attacks from that exalted quarter, it goes without saying that smaller men who have incurred the wrath of Anand Bhavan are always a fair game.

PANDITJI'S CONTROVERSIAL METHODS.

Of Mr. Nehru's controversial methods, the charity of his thoughts and the dignity of his attacks, even his recent colleagues, the Responsive Co-operators, have had a fair amount of experience in the few brief months after their separation from him. On the present occasion however, I am almost tempted to admire Mr. Nehru's moderation and restraint, for, while he accused me in 1923, of being responsible for the prosecution of M. Gandhi he has been content to stop short of that in his most recent deliverance."

# BARODA ADMINISTRATION.

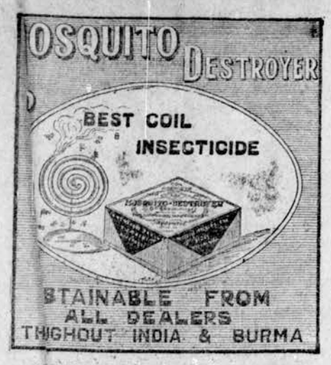
## TO BE REMODELLED ON BRITISH SYSTEM.

BARODA, Mar. 30.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad has give orders to overhaul the administrative machinery of his State and remodel itafter the Secretariat system of the Brish Government. Sir Manubhai is to ac as Chief Minister.

A Brtol Fighter aeroplane while practising transmitting and receiving wireless messags at Quetta suddenly crashed at noon o Wednesday. As the result Flying Officer Wilson and Leading Aircraftsman Burges were killed.

FAMOUS N. B. K.

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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

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## MYSORE LETTER.

### POLICE FREAKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Mar. 26.

In Mysore the rule of the road has become a nuisance, in that it is applied, with a strange perversity of conception, to foot-passengers and the unpresuming *khataras*, while the noisy motor cars are allowed to have their own way. Another strange freak of the Mysore City Police came to light a few days ago. A party of gentlemen were returning from the local Majestic Cinema at about midnight. As usual they had to pass to their destinations through Sayaji Rao Road. They were not in any way disposed to talking while passing, as they were tired. But still, a police Jemadar glided towards them noiselessly like a ghost and accosted one of them. In a hushed voice and bated breath the Jemadar asked them, it seems, not to talk on the road as it would disturb the sleep of His Highness, whose palace is half a furlong off the road and whose bed-chamber, for ought one knows, may be secluded from the din and bustle of street traffic! The poor men wonderingly obeyed the Jamadar's order and passed on. Soon after a boy, missing a friend of his, called out to him and got a sound slap from the policeman for his shouting. Now, nobody who knows His Highness would ascribe this order to him. It may be that the Maharaja might have complained, perhaps to his doctor, about his sleeplessness, which, coming to the knowledge of the City Police boss, must have induced this strange order from him, without His Highness' knowledge. I am sure that if His Highness comes to know of this, he would immediately put a stop to this over-zealous officiousness of his officials.

## SHRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM KHAR.

The Secretaries, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, write as follows:

We beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following further contributions towards the Ashram Building Funds:—

Dr. A. L. Nair (in two instalments of Rs. 200 each) Rs. 400, R K P (last instalment) Rs. 30, A Parsi (9th instalment) Rs. 125, Do (10th instalment) Rs. 100, Mr. P K Seshadri Rs 44|5|6, Captain Basu I M S., Rs. 101, Collection by Mr. Mody Rs 25, collection by Mr. N. Ratna Rs 8. Total Rs 833|5|6. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 9920. Total Rs. 10,753|5|6.

We earnestly request such of the philanthropic public of Bombay as have not yet come forward with their help to send their mite immediately. Every month we have to pay to the Bombay Development Department an instalment of about Rs. 140 towards interest and re-payment of loan. The burden of debt is hampering the work of the Ashram. We wish to pay off, if possible, the whole loan at the earliest possible opportunity. We have yet to collect Rs. 14,000 to relieve the Ashram fully of its burden of debt.

### CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Ashram is maintaining a small charitable dispensary for the benefit of the poor of the locality. It has removed a long-felt want. The labourers, working in the Model Suburb of Khar all come to the Ashram for medical help. Many come from Danda and other distant villages. The dispensary at present is ill-equipped and we want some benches, an almirah for medicine and a small table for the hospital. One Mr. Mazoomdar, a pleader of Baroda has contributed Rs. 15 for the charitable dispensary.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received by (1) Swami Yatishwarananda, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz or (2) Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Treasurer, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, c|o Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

---

The Ahmedabad police arrested on Tuesday night, in Manek Chawk, an up-country Hindu on charge of using two forged currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Abbott, Retiring Chief Commissioner, Delhi received on Wednesday a farewell address from the depressed classes who acknowledged gratefully the attention and help received from the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Abbott appealed to the Delhi public assist financially the movement for the uplift of depressed classes.

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Dinner with G. soon cheered me he being a man of few words and fine whisky.

Which accounted, I suppose for a sense of extreme well-being and ineffable peace. From which I was aroused by Grandfather in the corner chiming the hour of midnight. G. stirred, pulled out his chain until his Gold "SPECIAL" appeared, looked at it, at Grandfather, at me, nodded and drowsed off again.

Another West End'r Right by the Grandfather Clock! Good enough!

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Reports confirming the wonderful properties of the Vitrex have been received from following Scientists, and Scientific institutions, and will be sent to you for the asking.

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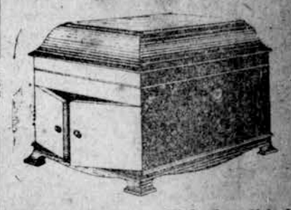

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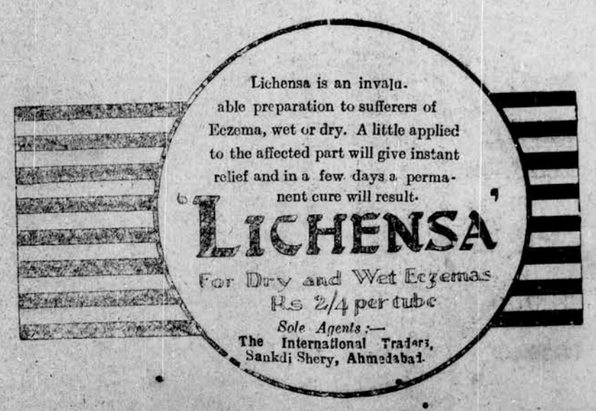

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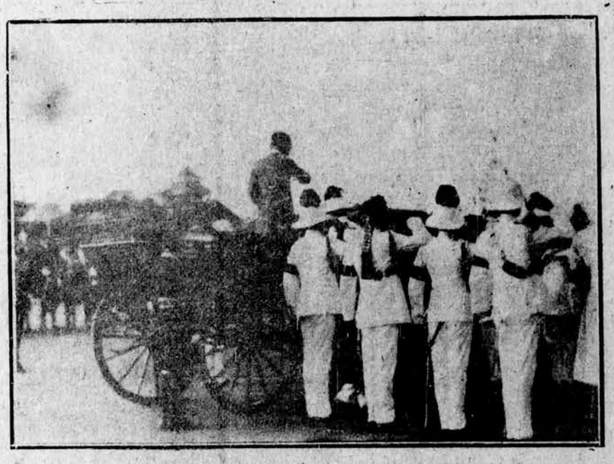
# NEW VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

The arrival of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin at the "Gateway of India."

H. E. Sir H. Lawrence and Lady Lawrence extended a cordial welcome to the new Viceroy.

On their landing at the "Gateway of India" Their Excellencies were presented with an address of welcome by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. H. E. Lord Irwin is seen here replying to the address.



Lord and Lady Irwin, then, drove in state to the Government House.

## THE DEPARTING VICEROY.

Lord Reading, who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, is seen here being welcomed by the daughter of Sir Henry Lawrence acting Governor.

## REGISTRATION OF NAME OF VOTERS.

### PUNJAB GOVERNMENT REMOVES MISAPPREHENSION.

LAHORE, March 31.

The Punjab Government have issued a communique saying that it has been noticed in the course of the registration of the name of voters for various constituencies of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly that people at large and especially shopkeepers are reluctant to get themselves registered and are under the misapprehension that the lists which are being prepared are for the purposes of assessing some tax. To remove this mistaken notion they state for general information that this registration is in connection with the preparation of the electoral rolls.—A. P.

## EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

### ON W TO EUROPE.

The s.s. "Cité Paris" conveying the ex-Maharaja of Indore came to Bombay harbour for a hours from Karachi to take a few Bom passengers. A special train from Ind bad arrived a few hours before waiting the Mole conveying the junior Maharee, her daughter Princess Manoobai and the new Maharanee with their staff and joined him on the board. few admirers of the ex-Maharaja also me to see him and presented him w bouquets and garlands. The "City of ris" sailed the same afternoon.

The Punjab Government, Ministry of Education, agreed to extend the provision of Sections 2 to 9 of the Adulteration of Food Act respect of milk, khoa, butter and ghee the Municipality of Lahore with effect f April 1st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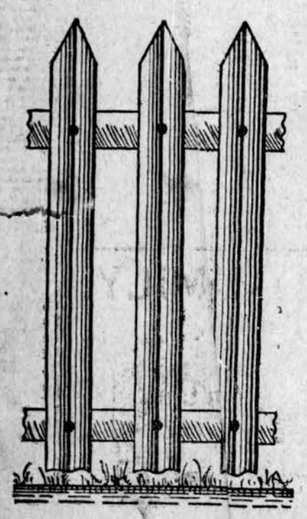

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## MR. MACDONALD AND I.L.P.

### CAUSTIC COMMENT.

### MILLSTONES ABOUT PARTY'S NECK.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., contributes to the "Socialist Review" caustic comments on the recent policy of the Independent Labour party. He writes of the I.L.P.'s programme-making, and particularly of its new slogan "Socialism in our time." Mr. MacDonald says:—

With the growth of the Parliamentary power of the Labour party is an increasing tendency for bodies and committees outside to give us our policy and our programme. This indicates a healthy sense of possession perhaps, but it has its limits, which had better be recognised. I suppose it is hard for an editor with no executive responsibility to refrain from telling us how he would act if he were king, Lords and Commons combined, the head of every department of State, and all the under secretaries as well. It is also a great temptation for conferences and committees to prepare schemes and proposals, pass them in the frame of mind of a public meeting or a propaganda council, and, by the votes of delegates who will never have to explain or defend them in the teeth of hostile criticism and down to the minutest detail, pass them and then hand them over to a body of unfortunate members of Parliament, and especially Ministers, like orders issued to subordinates by military commanders.

It will never work and now is the time to make that plain to all whom it may concern. When to this is added the sanctification of phrases of no definite meaning but of fine romantic sweep of expectation, like "Socialism in our time,' as though Socialism were a dose of something or a rigidly outlined erection in social architecture, the movement is being headed straight to destruction. No Government can satisfy expectations the content of which every man can decide for himself; no Government can stand the racket ad the bombardment that would follow.

#### ALL SOCIALISTS NOWADAYS.

Still worse is it when programmes and policies are settled and words and phrases chosen under circumstances which mean that firm ideas are expressed in forms chosen for brave appearance sake—like confiscation. I was out of the country during the two Scottish by-elections, but I have been told that the reckless words which a conference insisted, upon using at the New Year cost us the seats. Be that as it may, it is weakness and not strength to hang millstones, for mere show round the neck of the movement, and no Parliamentary party worth its salt will allow its work to be settled for it by bodies he will not have to face the Parliamentary atack. We know as well as any her coterie the spirit of the Socialist ovement and its goals, and we shall not low our battle-grounds and our marchings be dictated to us against our judgment. Elsewhere in the article Mr. Macnald discusses a "new phase in the olution of Socialism," evidence of ich he finds in recent House of mmons debates:

he Socialist idea has now become so valent that it is not contested on ciple. It is not understood as a sys- but is being applied daily as a remedy a help. Pure individualism, pure talism, have broken down. Smaller and ller becomes the handful of men who ll by them, and greyer and greyer their lls.

writes of Mr. Baldwin's "young Js,' who have "no intellectual obtion to Socialism whilst they have an fectua objection to capitalism, but ll hope to keep things going by a cenation of social benevolence and sentiit."

young Tory (he says) is like the der which a faded lady puts on her face thhe may still be courted. The Liberal pain Parliament is in tatters. Rarely it vote together, rarely speak together. Its political world has become a heap fragments which its members select as y pleased for adoration and champion. It is a party of newspapers with a foing, not quite insignificant in numb, but of individuals kept together by ebbing vitality of a party name. The ls of it that keep alive come nearer and nearer to us in obedience to the historic process by which the Liberal epoch merges into the Socialist epoch.

"The stream of history sweeps people into political heaps in which old parties are mixed up and reassorted. That process is fast going on now. Socialism is becoming the system of the twentieth century, and in politics the division into Socialist and anti-Socialist being determined more and more by social influence respectability, whatever is, or is not, 'the thing.'"

## "THE SCHOOL OF POTTERY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the letter of Mr. P. G. Joshi, M. L. C., in your Saturday issue and it is the irony of fate to find that he is ill-informed with regard to the activities of Pottery Department of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, with a consequence that the fundamental principles of industrial developments are ignored. I do not suppose Mr. Joshi has seen the pottery department as he proposes to appoint an instructor on Rs. 100 per mensem in place of the Superintendent of Pottery, if necessary. Let me enlighten him that the pottery department was sanctioned in 1908 and opened in 1910 for training students. The object of the school was centred only in teaching students to manufacture modern pottery such as Majolica ware, glazed wall tiles, flooring tiles such as Minton's, fireclay goods, glazed teapots, electric insulators and stone ware, and make them fit to take up posts as managers, pottery painters and foremen in the pottery factories. To achieve this object small model machines were installed to give practical training from the raw clay to the finished articles. Students of various educational calibre were admitted in different sections and a small chemical laboratory was available to the students for the study of the scientific side of pottery.

Pottery industry being quite new in this Presidency and having no factories, very few students were attracted to join the department and as living in Bombay being very dear the artisan class of students from mofussil were unable to take advantage of the school. In spite of these difficulties about forty students have passed out of the school and all of them are engaged in the pottery industry all over India. Paisa Fund Glass Works, Ogale Glass Works Pottery Section, Scrab Dalal Tile Works and Cochin State Pottery Works are a few which owe their origin to the students trained in the Bombay Pottery School.

Most of the factories in India sought advice of the school and people from Ceylon to Kashmir and from Sind to Burma sent their samples of clay for analysis and testing with the result that the Geological Survey of India Department being impressed with the useful work done in the school, obtained from the Superintendent of Pottery, analysis of all clays to be published in their journal.

The idea of utilising the pottery school as a semi-commercial factory came to the Government in 1921 and when the school began to manufacture acid jars the Government stopped it on the alleged competition with private enterprise. It is quite a mystery why the semi-commercial side is altogether closed when there are dozens of other kinds of pottery such as sanitary ware (baths, lavatories), glazed tiles, garden terra cotta, etc., etc., can be made and sold and where there is no competition with private enterprise. The work of the department was demonstrative and thousands of rupees were spent in training labour and experiments and when it is stopped, all this public money is wasted and there is no source of incentive left to private industrialists to realise the importance of the clay industry.

Government not being satisfied with this is now closing the whole department as if there is no necessity of pottery industry and no need to give better insight to potters in the use of improved methods and machinery after keeping the department for last 18 years and spending about four lakhs of rupees.

The cry of the people of the country is for more technical training, and here under an Indian Minister and under the motion of an Indian M. L. C. this technical school is closed.

None can deny the importance of instruction in pottery if he has any idea about the wide field of clay industry in India; and if proper training is desired to be imparted only man of sound academic training and vast practical factory experience of improved methods and machinery should be retained. Such a man is not possible to be had unless sufficiently paid for, and certainly not on Rs. 100 a month.

The above facts will show the true state of affairs and the public will judge whether their money is saved in closing the school or whether they are deprived of the essential training required to develop the clay industry in the Presidency under their own Minister.

Let us still hope that wiser counsels may prevail among the people, Swarajist members, and last but not least among the heads of the institution, Minister and the Government and that they will rise to the occasion in the interests of the pottery industry.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER WORRIED POTTER."

Bombay, March 30.


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Yours Sincerely,

K. SESHIAH NAIDU,

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(15)


## BARODA'S "POPULAR" ASSEMBLY.

### A NEW OATH IN CONTEMPLATION.

### INFRUCTUOUS SESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 31.

The Baroda Advisory Council (miscalled 'Dharasabha') held its sessions on the 25th, 26th and 27th. In his opening speech the Dewan foreshadowed the introduction of the oath of allegiance to the Maharaja's Government, which will provide not only for loyalty but also for devotion to the 'Swami' (ruler) and the Dewan naively added that after particular orders are passed by Government, the members of the Dharasabha will be liable to see that the orders are carried out as if they were Government officers. I do not know whether the M.L.C.'S., M.L.A.'S. and the members of the Council of State are bound to see that the orders of Government, which may have been passed in the teeth of popular opposition, are carried out. I believe that the British Indian bureaucracy cannot be so foolish as to expect the members of the Assembly, several Legislative Councils and Council of State to co-operate with the Government and help in the execution and administration of Acts and measures which they may have opposed. The agitation for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act the partition of Bengal, and many other measures was led by members of the Legislative Councils like the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, Surendranath Banerjee, G. K. Gokhale etc., and the Government of India or Government of Bengal never made a grievance of this conduct. If the British Government had imported the present wisdom of Baroda which has just dawned on it, they would have at once killed the agitation against their acts and measures, by simply inserting a provision in the oath that members will be responsible for the carrying out of Government orders as if they were Government officers. The Baroda Government has refused to pay heed to the arguments of elected members, for the restoration of English school fees to its former level, the cancellation of income-tax on agricultural incomes, etc. The suits valuation Bill and the new Court Fees Bill, have been referred to Select Committees. The Criminal Procedure Code Bill including the power to expel an undesirable from State territories without any trial has been passed and is awaiting sanction at the hands of the Government.

#### BAN AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.

Sir Manubhai said that no orders have been transmitted from the Huzur Central Office stopping Notifications etc. from being given to "Bombay Chronicle," "Nava Gujarat," etc., but the heads of Departments are at liberty to use their discretion as regards the papers in which their Notices may appear. The then Chief Justice Mr. Dandekar issued a confidential circular to the judges and subjudges prohibiting them from giving their Notices to "Nava Gujarat" a local Anglo-vernacular leading weekly, which he purports to pass "under instructions of Government." The question arises what were the instructions of Government which made Mr. Dandekar to pass such an order? Were they oral or written? According to my information the Press Reporter was made to say which papers were perverse and unreasonable in their criticism, and the names of "Nava Gujarat," "Bombay Chronicle," "Hindustan" and "Saurashtra" were given. The Government have prohibited the public libraries of the State receiving state grant from purchasing the "Hindustan" and "Saurashtra." I am told that 130 copies of "Hindustan" and 75 of "Saurashtra" will be affected by this order as there are practically no un-aided libraries in the State. As regards the "Bombay Chronicle," they may reduce the number of copies that they may be purchasing when the present subscription expires. It is a known fact that although "The Bombay Chronicle" is not liked by the British Goversment, the High Court and other Judicial Courts continue to publish their Notifications in it irrespective of political vieiws, but a certain judge in Baroda refused to send a Notification to the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Nava Gujarat" although requested to do so by a pleader but suggested the "Times of India," "Indian Daily Mail" and "Sayaji Vijaya." The pleader, in question, had no idea why the Court took such an attitude inasmuch as the costs of publication of such legal Court Notices comes from the pockets of the parties and not from that of the Government. The notice in question was not sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Nava Gujarat" as desired by the said pleader. The action of Mr. Dandekar in issuing the confidential circular, deprives parties of their just right to get their Notifications printed and published at low cost, in the most convenient manner, and takes away the judicial discretion of Courts to advise which papers would be most suitable for the purposes of particular Court Notices at the cost of parties. Mr. Dandekar has thus fettered the judicial discretion of Courts by an administrative confidential order subversive of all judicial priniples of immunity of Courts from executive interference. If there were no instructions of Government as the Dewan says, Mr. Dandekar has committed a grave error in using the Government's name, for which the Dewan ought to bring him to account. If he has properly used the words "under instructions of Government" the Dewan must be held to have concealed that fact from the Dharasabha members by his emphatic negative. The other Department emphatic negative. The other Departments of the State cannot now take shelter under Government but will have to take full responsibility for their prohibition of Government Notices from being given to particular papers, for their political criticism.


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**£100** Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 39,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25383.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

23331.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25228.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25275.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22573.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything. After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19297.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured. I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

13672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

16395.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1853.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

18533.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Homes: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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## LADY CATHCART'S SUCCESS.

### RIGHT TO STAY IN U. S.

As already reported Vera Countess Catheart has won her suit to remain in the United States.

The Judge upheld the writ of 'habeas corpus' after the District Attorney had entered in the records of the court that adultery does not constitute a crime under the laws of the Union of South Africa.

Lady Catheart surrendered to the United States District Attorney just before the opening of the habeas corpus hearing, in order eliminate any doubt regarding her right to 'habeas corpus' proceedings owing to her not being in custody.

IMMIGRATION BOARD'S MISTAKE.

The Judge cut short the arguments of Lady Catheart's counsel by saying that there was no dispute on the settled principles of the law that the criminality of an act committed by aliens seeking admission into the United States was determined by the law obtaining at the place where such act was committed.

IMMIGRATION BOARD'S MISTAKE.

"On the record which I have before me," the Judge said, "I find nothing but evidence that this woman committed an act in a foreign country. There is no evidence that this act is a crime, and even in the absence of an affidavit submitted by a United States attorney there would exist no presumption that it was a crime at the place of commission. Under those circumstances I must conclude that the Immigration Board made a mistake of law, and I therefore sustain the writ."

The Judge added that if the Department of Labour had further evidence to submit he would reopen the case. After consulting together, however, the Government counsel decided to let the matter rest upon the record.

The Judge declared that Congress did not contemplate making every act which was an offence in the United States a ground for expulsion, for if that were so every man who sold or manufactured liquor in other lands would be debarred from the United States because the violation of the American prohibition laws might be held to involve moral turpitude.

Throughout the proceedings the Countess seemed highly nervous, and as the Judge began reading his decision she appeared to be on the point of collapse. As soon as the case had concluded there was a rush by the spectators to congratulate her. Lady Catheart, who seemed very relieved, thanked them for their good wishes.

## DHARAVI BRIDGE.

Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira, a member of the Gorai and Culvem Dharavi Island Communications Committee, writes in the course of a letter:—

The subject regarding the construction of a bridge over the Ambhavni Creek at Gorai between Gorai-Borivli road a central place in Dharavi Island is not a new one. The people of the Dharavi Island for the last 25 years at least individually and collectively from the humblest to richest have been petitioning to the Government, yet nothing is done to lessen the sufferings of the poor people of the Island on the ground that Local Board has no funds, to meet the scheme.

In order to avoid endless correspondence from the people to Government and their replies which do not come to final settlement, I am of the humble opinion that that the president, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri should be good enough and appoint a committee to investigate the matter at the cost of the Government and should visit Gorai and hold a general public meeting to gather statistics, rates to be charged on traffic etc. and thus convince people once for all whether the scheme is a practicable one or not; and if found practicable and if the local board cannot finance it, they shuld approach Government for loan and grant in-aid or they should recommend it to Government to include it in the budget.

## GRADE REVISION IN PORT TRUST.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 30th March the following items of business were disposed of:—

On the recommendation of the Finance and General Committee it was decided to revise the grade of the Executive Engineer. Railway, (Rs. 1,000-75-1,600) to that of an Assistant Engineer (Rs. 600-50-1,300) in the case of future incumbents.

Mr H. B. Clayton, was granted leave of absence from the meetings of the Board for 8 months from 8th April 1926.

The following notifications of election of acting Trustees were recorded:—By the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Meyer Nissim vice the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C Sethna on leave. (2) By the Chamber of Commerce, Mr J. R. Abercrombie vice Mr. V. A. Grantham, on leave and Mr. E. Miller vice Mr. T E Cunningham, on leave.

Official notice has been issued over the signature of Doctor Satyapal, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to the effect that an urgent meeting of the Committee will be held on 4th inst. in the Bradlaugh Hall.


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Another big advaage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be torture and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you wot notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all yo aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would fully restored. This is proved by the testimony of thousands.

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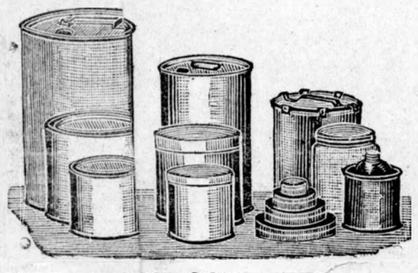

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A large stock of patent medicines, receiving the general manly powers, and regaining the original prim health is kept ready for sale, in my Pharmacy which can be obtained by P. P.

HAKIM JI NAWABALI KHAN.

*Cutch Castle, Sdurst Bridge near en's Road, Bombay No 4.*


## ESPERANTO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly publish this *verbatim et literatim* in your widely circulated paper showing to the general reading public of your paper the uses and the advantages of the world common language Esperanto.

Briefly dwelling on the life of the originator of this international language it would suffice to say that Dr. Zamenhof—the originator of this language—was born on the 15th December, 1859, at Bialistok in Poland. In his infancy he soon gathered the cause of dignity, enmity and quarrel among nations was the existence of different languages and being taught by his mother the brotherhood of mankind, he soon set about originating a language suiting the requirements of all nations. He then began studying all different languages such as Latin, French, German and Greek, but these languages served no purpose; till at last he thought of studying English which offered much materials to build up his future international language. With a keen insight and an all pervading mind he soon found out that if the building of a word can be done on the principles of prefixes and suffixes many complexities could be done away with and, therefore, the present Esperanto language is nothing but adding prefixes and suffixes to the root of a word.

Now coming to the utility and advantage of this language the question one would naturally ask oneself is, "What are the benefits of learning Esperanto?" This question can be resolved into many different aspects. The good that this language has done and is likely to do in future is not such as could be counted on fingers. This question can be treated from many angles of vision, viz., that of a tourist, a merchant, a politician, a scientist, etc.

To the tourist this language forms a very important factor. A tourist cannot be expected to learn all the languages of the countries through which he happens to pass. He needs fall back on a guide or an interpreter who cannot be trusted in all matters. There are occasions when an interpreter through his favourable position seeks to gratify his own selfish desires in trying to swindle one under his care. This is a great impediment to the tourist. If he ever knew Esperanto, what he could do is to approach one who knows the same language and there are many who know the same. The distinguishing mark is the wearing of a green star badge in the buttonhole of the coat and on an approach to such men all difficulties are soon obviated and there soon pervades an atmosphere of good-will and co-operation.

Coming to the mercantile aspect, it is but easy to comprehend what an amount of utility this language possesses. A merchant dealing with different parts of the world is expected to be well conversant and to have a mastery over the languages in which he corresponds; he has to engage correspondents knowing these languages who will command very high salaries. Moreover his catalogues, price lists, invoices, bills, etc., shall have to be printed in different languages entailing in its consequences great expenses and labour. Matters are so much facilitated that to a merchant his field of merchandise is widened. He can correspond with a Japanese, a Chinese in Esperanto with as much ease and facility as with his own countrymen.

Coming to the political side of the question, it is needless to say that this language has obtained approval, as the medium of international intercourse, of the League of Nations and that many a time and oft. To do away with the misunderstandings existing between different nations owing to a lack of language comprehensible to all, it is but natural that a language is needed which can be spoken by the peoples of the countries represented in the League and to suit all the requirements Esperanto has been found to possess the requisite qualifications. The first and foremost factor which goes to make war among nations, quarrels among mankind and the hostility of, one against the other is the lack of complete understanding between the hostile parties and the difference of opinion owing to the lack of common language is the chief resolving factor. To do away with all these and to establish co-operation, unity and brotherhood in mankind, Esperanto forms a part second to none.

Now-a-days many scientific and literary books are being printed and published in Esperanto which are read throughout the world. Every day it is making rapid strides and is claiming many converts. In France it has gained a firm footing and it seems that Japan and the United States of America are competing with each other in the rapidity in making Esperanto more and more widely spread. There are no countries on the face of the world where Esperanto is not being used as a medium of international unity. Now-a-days a European can with the greatest ease talk or write to an inhabitant of Kamatchatka, Timbuktoo, China, Japan, New Zealand, Persia, etc., the condition being the two parties be well conversant with the language.

It is earnestly hoped that the reader of this article with an eye open to his own advantage will see for himself what a world of benefit this language is able to contain in itself.

Arrangements are made for giving free coaching in Esperanto and on writing to or seeing the undersigned all particulars can be known.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED RUSTOM IRANI,
B.A., D.B.E.A.
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Building, Fort.
Bombay, March 27.

A Gazette of India extraordinary says:—

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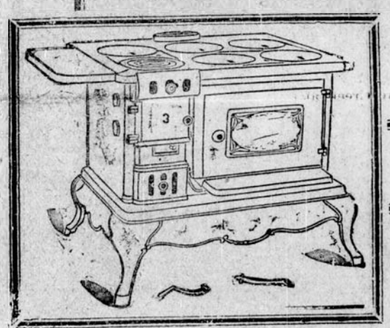

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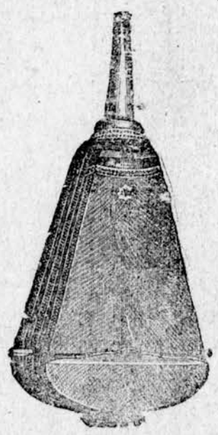

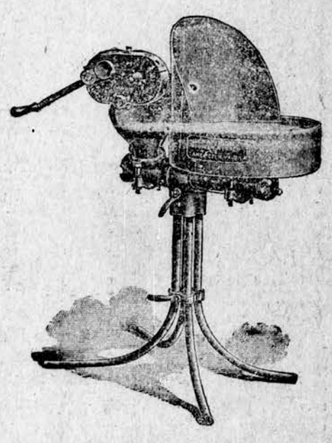

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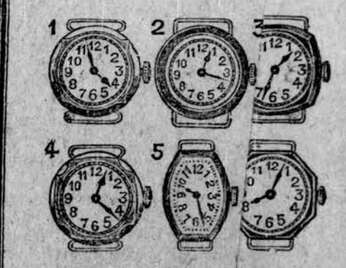

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